CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

A SONG OF MISTER SATAN.

Satan never come
Wid a bangin' er de drum,
Wid de blowin' er de bugle-ho'n;
He des lay low
En he creep up slo',
En he leave no track—
Lak' a rabbit in de snow;
But he got you sho' ez you bo'n!

He up en away
At de breakin' er de day,
'Fo' de lark done light in de co'n;
En he lif' his hat
Whar de sinner at.
En projeck roun'
'Twell he lay him flat
En he got you, sho' ez you bo'n!

O, sinner, come 'long
Ter de gospel song,
Don't wait fer de bugle-ho'n;
Fer Satan lay low,
En he creep up slow,
En he leave no track
Lak' a rabbit in de snow;
But he got you' sho' ez you bo'n!
—Atlanta Constitution.

THE LADY WHO LISTENS.

I'm happy in her presence,
When clouds shut out the skies
I like to hurry to her
And look into her eyes;
When all the world seems dreary
And hope and pleasure flee
'Tis sweet to sit beside the grate
And talk to her of me.

Her lips are not like cherries,
Her teeth are not like pearls;
Her face is not more charming
Than many another girl's.
She has no wealth of learning,
She isn't rich; but she
Can sit and sweetly listen while
I talk to her of me.

When things go wrong and people
Combine against me, then
I go to her, and quickly
The world is bright again.
Thank heaven for the lady
Who always seems to be
So interested in the things
I say concerning me.
—S. E. Kiser.

THE VOLUNTEER.

"He leapt to arms unbidden,
Unheeded, over-bold;
His face by earth is hidden,
His heart in earth is cold.

"Curse on the reckless daring
That could not wait the call,
The proud fantastic bearing
That would be first to fall!"

O, tears of human passion,
Blur not the image true;
This was not folly's fashion,
This was the man we knew.
—Henry Newbolt, in the Spectator.

Miscellany.

WHAT OUR SENATORS COST.

Uncle Sam's Millionaires' Club an Expensive Luxury for Taxpayers.

The United States Senate has been popularly dubbed "The Millionaires' Club."

It is the cheapest club in the world for the poor man to join. Its perquisites, daily increasing, are too numerous for reckoning. The newly prepared report of the secretary of this dignified body reveals some amusing facts. It shows, for instance, that a local drug firm received in the last fiscal year more than $1,700 for medicines and toilet articles. These were supplied to the Senators for their individual use, and paid for out of the generous pocket of Uncle Sam. No small item of this expenditure was one thousand doses of bromo seltzer and bromo caffeine. Three dozens of caffeine powders, four cases of lithia water, two bottles of bromo lithia and $2.70 worth of lithia tablets further contributed to keep the Senatorial system in good repair. Twelve pounds of soda mint tablets were purchased for the alleviation of "that dark brown taste" and the extravagant sum of 80 cents was exchanged for tabules for indigestion.

To each Senator there are four employes in various capacities. The smaller body of Congress has come to cost Uncle Sam twice as much per member per annum, as the House. Almost all of the 60 messengers receive $1,440 a year each, whereas the old blind chaplain is considered to be worth only $900. Yet he is dependent upon some one to lead him daily to and from the capitol. Laborers in the folding room get $1,000, and those who run the elevators enjoy still more, $1,200. The man in charge of the stationery room draws $2,102.40 annually; his assistants $1,800 and $1,200 respectively. The little pages who wait upon Senators get $75 a month, the postmaster of the Senate $2,250 annually, firemen $1,095, and the upholsterer and locksmith $1,440.

By far the greatest proportion of expense incurred each year for toilet articles is demanded by the Senate barber shops and bathrooms. It is not generally known that each member of this distinguished body is barberized gratis as many times a day as he wishes. In conjunction are all the appurtenances to Turkish and Russian baths. Skilled masseurs are always in readiness to hasten the course of slothful blood.

During one hot week in June the Senate paid $136 for lemons for lemonade, and shortly afterward returned no less than 3,700 empty bottles which contained lithia water. But the taxpayer should not grow long-faced at such a modest rate of revelry as this, considering the fact that 15 years ago nearly every committee room at the Senate end of the capitol had its provision of liquors purchased by the chairman or by a member with a reputation as a connoisseur.

The Senator's salary of $5,000 a year is perhaps nothing to brag of. Yet it is just $5,000 a year more than given to members of the British House of Lords for their parliamentary duties. To this add $125 allowed each year for newspapers and stationery, only about $50 of which need be spent. Further add an allowance for railroad mileage given at the beginning and end of each session, and which need not be expended by those who hold passes.

While seated at his desk a Senator need only clap his hands to summon as many pages as necessary to order his lunch, deliver his notes or fetch him books, stationery or a glass of water. If a chairman of a committee he has at his disposal the clerkship of that committee, insuring a handsome salary of $2,000 or $3,000, not to mention an assistant clerkship or messengership at from $1,440 up. If without a chairmanship he is insured the personal appointment of a clerk at $1,800 a year.

Beatrice Was Not Bourgeois.

Reginald had a purpose in keeping the tryst punctually.

He came at the appointed hour; Beatrice was not there.

The minutes sped. Reginald waited until thirty of these had speeded.

Then he heaved a sigh of relief.

"She is half an hour late at last," he exclaimed, with glistening eyes. "She is not bourgeois after all."

The qualities of real gentility inevitably betray themselves sooner or later.—Detroit Journal.

That Telegram.

"Elizabeth scared us all nearly to death by sending back a telegram."

"Had she forgotten something?"

"No; she wired us not to eat all the apple butter while she was gone. "—Detroit Free Press.

RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Alfred Beit, of London, Said to Count His Cash in Billions.

The richest man in the world is without doubt a Londoner who spends mostly all his time in South Africa and who is practically unknown even in England.

In London not one person out of 100,000 would recognize his photograph. Yet, though to-day only 46 years old, he has accumulated a fortune beside which the dreams of the "Arabian Nights" seem trivial. He is probably the only living billionaire, and, though unknown and unseen, his power is felt all over South Africa and the far east of Asia in a thousand ways.

He holds a thousand strings in his hands, and pulls them none the less surely because he remains behind the scenes. More than any other man except Rhodes he is responsible for the present war.

The ordinary picture of a South African

ALFRED BEIT.

millionaire is that of a vulgar, loud-spoken, showy, ostentatious man, a kind of Johannesburg Tammany "boss." Alfred Beit presents a complete contrast to this. In simple, almost shabby clothes, with a meek air, mild eyes and a low-spoken voice, he gives one at first the idea of the confidential clerk of an old lawyer.

It is amusing to see how people are at first disappointed with him. Not long ago a military authority who came across him in South Africa wrote home: "That he is a millionaire and a great financier I am informed on good authority and take it for granted. Had I been in ignorance of his entity I should have taken him for a nonentity, and certainly not have given him the credit for being either a millionaire or a financier.

"For he is a most unassuming and unostentatious man of wealth, and as kindly, quiet and courteous as it is possible to be. Very ordinary and meager in his ideas and commonplace in his conversation, he is one of the last men I should have picked out of a crowd as able and capable. Either must be either so deep or so shallow that, in the one case it is impossible to get at the bottom of him, and in the other, although it is possible to look through, it is quite impossible to see anything.

However, Mr. Beit's meekness is deceptive. As a young man he was sent from Johannesburg to the diamond mines at Kimberley. He was only 22, but he had skill enough to see that with proper management the mines were only at the beginning of their life. He had a rich father in his German home, who backed him with abundant funds, and young Beit began buying with marvelous results.

He was soon joined by another man whose name is now in the mouths of all—Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes was backed by the Rothschilds, Beit by his father, and together the two succeeded in forming the great diamond trust, which, under the name of De Beers, now controls practically the whole output of the most precious stones in the world.

At the De Beers mines in Kimberley Messrs. Beit and Rhodes do things on a big scale. Nine years ago they admitted that up to that time they had taken something like nine tons of diamonds from their mines. The mines yield a profit of close on $9,000,000 a year and pay a dividend of 40 per cent.

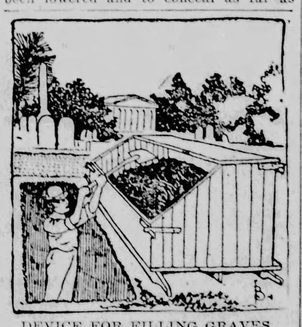
Last year, as a sort of pourboire, Mr. Beit and Mr. Rhodes made the shareholders a present of their interest as life governors in the mine. As life governors they were each entitled to $150,000 a year salary, so that this present really meant a gift of about $5,000,0000 to the shareholders.

Mr. Beit has once or twice given proof that he is not to be attacked with impunity. At the time of the South African raid inquiry by the house of commons, Mr. Labouchere had been attacking Beit bitterly, alleging that he had created the raid for personal purposes and had been making a lot of profit out of it.

Mr. Beit quietly took his seat in the witness chair and turned on "Labby." In the gentlest voice he repudiated the "vile attacks" and pressed Mr. Labouchere hard, declaring he was bound in justice and in honor either to establish the charges or to withdraw them absolutely and quietly. Labouchere suddenly found that he had urgent business elsewhere, and the attack was never resumed.

PAINFUL CEREMONY IS OBVIATED.

A device for use in constructing graves, the invention of Henry D. Cameron, of Burlington, Iowa, is designed to fill the grave with earth after the coffin has been lowered and to conceal as far as



DEVICE FOR FILLING GRAVES.

possible the actual throwing of the dirt upon the coffin, the most trying termination of the grave ceremony to the bereaved mourners. It consists of a receptacle, with detachable sides and bottom, and a gate in the latter so arranged as to be capable of opening so as to allow the contents to fall. The front is a flexible curtain, extending from the top to the gate, and designed to prevent the earth within from being seen. The receptacle is filled with earth previous to the ceremony, and carried to a convenient point. When all is over and the grave is to be filled, the receptacle is placed over it, and the gates opened, thus gently closing the last sad scene in a much more fitting manner than the seemingly cold-hearted return of the earth with a spade.—Chicago News.

DIONYSIUS EXIGUUS AND HIS ERA.

The Christian nations of the world now date their chronology from the birth of Christ—or, rather, from a date fixed in the sixth century, and then supposed to be correct. In the classical world, Rome and her colonies dated from the founding of Rome. Greece and the Greek colonies dated from the Olympic games, which were celebrated every fourth year. The victory of Coroebus was the earliest recorded, so the four years were called the first Olympiad. This method of counting was cumbrous. An event, for instance, occurring 775 years after the commencement of this era would be set down as happening in the 3d year of the 193d Olympiad.

In the early ages of Christianity, the Roman and Greek modes of reckoning years were both used, but the latter fell into disuse, and events among the early Christians were dated from the founding of Rome. The abbreviation for this era is A. U. C., which stands for the Latin phrase "anno urbis condita," meaning "in the year of the founding of the city."

Dionysius Exiguus was a Roman monk of the sixth century. He died about A. D., 550, during the reign of the Emperor Justinian. He was a native of Scythia—the ancient name for that portion of Russia lying immediately north of the Black Sea. He was called Exiguus, meaning "little," because of his short stature. He spent his later years in Rome as abbot of a monastery. He set on foot an investigation as to the date of Christ's birth, and after much care and pains decided that event took place in the 753d year from the founding of Rome, and in the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad.

More recent investigations render it probable that he placed the birth about four years too late—that it really happened in B. C. 4. This is of no material importance. The effort to change the era by those four years would have the effect to change every date in history, and too much confusion would ensue. Besides, we are not positive as to the year of Christ's birth, nor of the day on which he was born.

Although Dionysius Exiguus died about A. D. 550, his method of computation was not fully accepted until in the eighth century, when he had been dead 200 years. Up to that time, secular events were dated from the founding of Rome.

Dionysius began his year with March 25, which was the then accepted time for New Year's Day. It was not until 1752 that England changed the date to January 1.

Dionysius wrote letters to Bishop Petronius in A. D. 525, and to Boniface and Bonus in 526, explaining his reckoning, and urging its adoption. Copies of these letters are still in existence. It is clear from them that Dionysius counted the year in which Christ's birth occurred as the year 1. Consequently, the first century ended with the last day of the year 100, the 2d century with the last day of the year 200, and so on—which makes the 19th century end with the last day of the present year—1900—and the 20th century therefore begins with January 1, 1901.

There has been a vast deal of theorizing on this matter, based on incorrect grounds. It is said that we could not count the year 1 until it was completed—until one year had actually elapsed; then we counted 1, and called it the year 1 until another twelvemonth had elapsed, and so on. This would leave no number for the time from Christ's birth until one year had passed; and it would make the first century end with the close of the year 99, the 2d century begin with the year 100, and so on. By this means, they figure out that the 19th century ended with the year 1899, and that we are now in the 20th century.

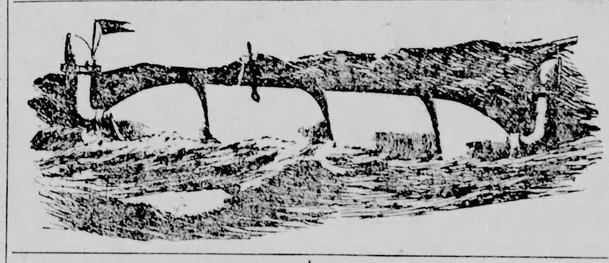
This assumes that men began counting by the Christian era at the very time of Christ's birth, which is incorrect. Dionysius calculated backward, and counted the year in which Christ was born as the year 1, not the year 0. And the end of the first century came at the end of the year 100, not the year 99, as these theorists figure.

SERPENTINE BOAT TO BREAK OCEAN RECORD.

James Gresham, of Brooklyn, is preparing to build the first of his serpentine boats for the syndicate headed by W. J. Arkell.

It is expected that this type of boat will cross the ocean in less than three days, driving itself like a screw through the water at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and it is the intention of the syndicate to try to procure the contract for carrying the transatlantic mails. Mr. Gresham believes his boat, which is to be built at Newport News, will be ready for her trial spin in about six months.

The Gresham boat will probably be the strangest looking craft that ever sailed the sea. It will look more like a sea serpent than anything else, with a body like an elongated Rugby football and a



prow and stern curving up into the air like the ends of an ancient galley. Around the body will be the big spiral flange which is to give to it its forward motion as the outer shell of the ship revolves rapidly.

The boat will consist of two sections, one within the other. The inner shell will be shaped like a cigar, round in the middle and tapering to a point at each end. A round tube will extend from it fore and aft, turning upward and outward like a swan's neck. It will terminate in an open mouth, which will be the ventilator of the ship. Around the neck will be a gallery. This will be the deck of the ship, the only open place in the whole vessel. The after gallery will be used for the wheelhouse and the forward balcony for the bridge.

This inner hull will be swung like a hammock in the outer shell, which completely envelops it, letting only the bow and stern protrude. It rests on ball bearings, which, Mr. Gresham says, reduce the friction to almost nothing.

All the machinery is stowed in the bottom of the inner hull, so as to balance it and keep it stationary. Penetrating the lower section of the hull is a revolving shaft, which is geared to the outer hull. By revolving this shaft the outer shell is spun around the inner hull.

Around the outer hull is wound the great steel flange, which is the main principle of the device.

"This is the great Archimedean screw," said Mr. Gresham to me yesterday. "Archimedes said that if he had room for a fulcrum he could lift the earth. Well, in this case we make the water our fulcrum. The hull of the boat operated from within, revolves and the flange drives the vessel forward. I should say the speed of such a boat is limited only by the strength of the material used in its construction.

"The boat we intende to build will be 50 feet long, 11 feet in diameter in the middle, will weigh about 11 1-2 tons, and have a displacement of less than four tons. It will be built of fine steel, and the flange will be eleven inches wide at its widest part.

"Three revolutions would drive the boat its own length. We would probably run her at 100 revolutions a minute, although I believe we could make 400 turns. But at 100 she would be making a speed of 60 miles an hour, and would cross the Atlantic in less than three days."

Mr. Gresham will not disclose the nature of the power he will use in turning the vessel. He says it is a secret power of his own discovery.—New York Herald.

WHY CATS DON'T LIKE MUSIC.

Cats must be like the character in Shakespeare who said: "I am never merry when I hear sweet music." Professor Karl Schmidt has three pet cats, one of which is fondly called "the baby," though it is about two years old and nearly as big as a calf. These pets live high, on porterhouse steak, and the only thing which detracts from their perfection in the eyes of their owner is the fact that when the Quintet club rehearse they howl piteously. It is not the piano they mind, but the other stringed instruments. Dogs generally love music, and Professor Schmidt's friends have been trying to understand the wherefore of the musician's cats hating music. "Why, it's easy to understand," said a deep thinker. "How would you like to listen to tunes played when the strings used were made of the delicatessen of your fellow beings? I guess the melody would awaken sad fears and thoughts. I don't blame the professor's pets from yowling at his lack of consideration for their feelings."—Louisville Times.

Made Him Homesick.

A tramp went along a dusty road and sat down on the steps of a house in a quiet village street. Through the windows the voices of a man and a woman in violent altercation were heard, and the tramp listened intently.

Angry words and occasionally the sound of something thrown, reached his ears, and he could hardly sit still.

At last, evidently, the wife had taken a broom and the blows fell fast and furious.

The tramp could stand it no longer, but, rushing to the side door, he darted in and, stepping between the pair, he cried, with a husky voice:

"Give us a clip or two of the broom, old woman; it seems just like old times!"—Collier's Weekly.

Human Nature.

"I can't understand Jenkins. When my salary was raised from $15 to $20, he was first to pat me on the back and congratulate me."

"Well?"

"Now that I'm getting $30, he hardly speaks to me."

"Well, you know Jenkins is still getting $25."—Philadelphia Press.

INFANTA EULALIE IS IN LONDON.

The latest picture of the beautiful Infanta who won so many American admirers during her visit here in the Co-

H.R.H. THE INFANTA EULALIE OF SPAIN

lumbian year. The Infanta is spending the winter in London, taking an active part in society in that metropolis.

All Clothing of Silk.

In Madagascar silk is the only fabric used in the manufacture of clothing. It is cheaper than linen in Ireland.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, Feb. 1.—France having euchred Germany out of her projected twentieth century world's fair by a brilliant coup, the French people are now prepared to conciliate their late rival by doing everything possible to make the Germans feel at home in Paris in 1900. Parisian hotel keepers, restauranteurs and cafe proprietors are importing immense quantities of Munich beer, sauerkraut and wieners, for three months hence a great German invasion is expected. Woolen stockings on the other side of the Rhine are rapidly filling up and bank accounts are already being opened in Paris for German business men and tourists of all classes. Thousands of rooms in the Parisian ho-

A SUBTERRANEAN PAGODA OF ANNAM.

GROTTO OF PADIRAC. (SOUTH OF FRANCE).

tels have already been assigned, with Teutonic names opposite the booking, and many spacious apartments in the handsome flats overlooking the Seine have been rented for the spring and summer by the faithful subjects of Emperor William.

20,000,000 Marks.

Industrial and commercial Germany will demonstrate that after deriving strength from the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 it has developed into a great country during the thirty years of peace. Three thousand of the leading manufacturers of the German empire have joined hands under the able direction of Commissioner General Richter and are devoting 20,000,000 marks to their ambitious undertakings.

Great Britain will make a creditable display in all exhibition groups, but unfortunately her efforts have been checked for several months by the enormous demand upon her men and finances by the Transvaal war, and she will be compelled to remain content with place honors. The remaining two-score runners will form a grand field. Russia, Italy, Japan and other countries may cause some surprise by their plucky efforts to reach the post and will deserve applause, but they cannot win. They lack the solid build of a Germany, a United States or a France.

The German Pavilion.

The German pavilion, which covers 8,000 square feet, is a splendid example of the architecture of the German renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It resembles a lordly mansion of Nuremberg. The roof is of red brick, above which rises a tower 225 feet high. At either end of the roof are gable ends prettily colored, and turrets covered with novel kinds of bronze metal. Unlike the United States national building, the German pavilion will not be thrown open to all comers. The commissioner general and his adjuncts will have their offices in this building, which will contain, in addition, some highly artistic and interesting displays. Among the latter will be a grand exhibit of photography and a remarkable history of books and social economy; also some exhibits from the imperial printing establishment and a collection of objects of art in raw copper. Under the pavilion will be found a German restaurant, at which only the German dishes in true Teutonic style will be served. The attendants will all be German waitresses. Some of the prettiest girls from Rhineland will be brought over for this purpose, for Emperor William is determined to prove that, if his nation cannot compete with the French in cuisine, the typical German girl is by no means so plain, awkward and clumsy as writers would have one believe.

French Art Coming Back.

Strange to say many of the marvels from Germany are of French origin. Realizing well the fact that art is a neutral ground, William II. is addressing himself to the artistic sense of the French nation. So he is sending to the exposition some of the most celebrated paintings of the French artists—Watteau, Lancret, Pater and Chardin—as well as valuable tapestries of the Gobelins, all of which have been in the Imperial Palace at Potsdam since the days they were acquired by King Frederick the Great of Prussia. These French masterpieces of the eighteenth century are almost unknown to Parisians, and the present Emperor could hardly have paid a better compliment to France than by exhibiting these marvels of pure art in the German pavilion. Once on the smooth road of compliments, who knows how far the emperor may go? Possibly at the close of the exposition he may offer these objects of art to the French nation, who could not well refuse the gift, the possession of which would be a priceless acquisition to the Louvre. And possibly out of such amenities an Alsace-Lorraine arrangement may finally be effected which will be satisfactory to both nations.

All the sightseeing of the Paris Exposition will not be confined to the surface of the earth or to the lofty heights of the various towers. Two important underground shows are already nearly completed, the "Subterranean Mine Exposition" and the "Subterranean World." Besides these, there will be much of interest to engineers in the way of modern underground conduits for water and steam, a curious method adopted for supplying visitors with drinking water, and several hydraulic elevators, which will furnish the luminous cascade with the requisite 300 gallons of water per second.

The Subterranean Mining Exhibition is a colossal undertaking, comprising a real descent by elevators into a mine, or rather series of mines, where visitors will see a faithful representation of what takes place in real mines. These mining galleries are located under the gardens

GERMANY'S NATIONAL BUILDING AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

of the Trocadero and are three-quarters of a mile in length, their depth varying according to the mine presented. Visitors will experience the illusion of being 1,000 feet under ground. In one gallery men will be seen mining coal; in another real Kaffir miners will be excavating mimic gold. There will also be shown smelting for treating gold ore with crushing machinery, the apparatus of the cyanide process of extraction, etc., so that one will be able to follow the process all the way from the ore-bearing rock to the gold ingots of precious yellow metal.

Subterranean Marvels.

Joining the Mining Exhibition will be the Subterranean World, in which will be shown many of the natural and artificial curiosities found in the earth's surface. Some of these date back to the time of the Phoenicians. The famous tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenae, with the ancient kings in their masks of gold, as found by Schliemann in his excavations. A necropolis of Memphis, in lower Egypt, will also be visible. All the tools used by miners in medeval times will be shown. One of the exhibition rooms will represent the famous subterranean pagodas of Annam which Pierre Loti, the famous French Academian, novelist, naval officer and traveler, describes in his book called "Propos d'Exil." "One of these pagodas," says Loti, "has the aspect of a sepulchre, an enchanted residence built by Genii. The interior of the sanctuary is still full of idols. They are seated at the back in the obscurity all covered with gold, glittering." Many famous French grottos, with their subterranean rivers and curious lakes, are being reproduced; so is the noted Blue Grotto of Carpri, near Naples. All these will be in darkness, and they will be visited by torchlight, thus increasing the mystery and charm of the scene.

Sweden's Wooden House.

Among the typical foreign pavilions at the exposition is the one erected by Sweden. It is built entirely of wood, even to the tiles. An appropriate motto for the walls would therefore be, "No smoking." The structure will be shipped in pieces and will be put together in the space of a couple of weeks after its arrival in Paris. It is a beautiful and clever illustration of Sweden's export trade, but from an artistic point of view it can scarcely be regarded as a success.

The first palace of any importance to be completed at the Paris Exposition is the small Palace of Art in the Champ de Elysees. This is certainly the most classical and likewise the most artistic building of the fair, and it is fortunate that it is to remain after the curtain falls on what promises to be (with apologies to Barnum & Bailey) the greatest show on earth. French objects of art (except pictures and sculpture) covering all periods of history will be exhibited in this building.

Frederic Mayer.

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SWEDEN'S NATIONAL PAVILION AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

INANE WORDS OF SONGS.

Few balladmongers possess the power to write words which set themselves to music, as is the case in Edgar Allen Poe's "Annabel Lee," but they are probably capable of turning out better work than the sorry stuff usually found in songs. There are, we think, two reasons why song words are poor. The first is the composer's inability to discriminate between good and bad verse, and the second is the present method of remunerating the writer for his work. In both cases the musical publishers could remedy the evil. As regards the composer, they could insist upon selecting the words themselves, and employing somebody with a knowledge of verse would insure the rejection of all doggerel and balderdash. But even a change of the kind indicated will not reform song words unless the musical publishers alter their method of remunerating the verse writer. At present it is usual to pay him two guineas for his lines, while the composer is given a royalty on every copy sold, which, in the event of a success, brings him a considerable sum of money. Now, if the words are really good words, the verse writer deserves a royalty quite as much as the musical composer. If musical publishers let it be known that they would give a royalty on song words, it would very probably result in the encouragement of capable verse writers to turn their talents in this direction. And the benefit thus afforded the concert-goers and lovers of music would be very considerable.—London Globe.

HE GOT NEXT TO THE EDITOR'S HEART.

He was a quaint appearing man with a stubby chin whisker and blue spectacles, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I am a member, sir," he said, "of the Society for the Amelioration of Man's Cruel Conditions."

"Very commendable, indeed," murmured the editor; "though a trifle lengthy."

"Yes," continued the stranger, "and I have called upon you for the purpose of asking you to endorse—"

"You really must excuse me to-day," said the editor with considerable haste; "I have so many calls upon—"

"But allow me to explain that the cause of our society by giving publicity to a little ameliorating scheme of my own humble invention."

"Pire away," said the editor in a relieved tone.

"You have heard, of course, of these cruel dumdum bullets," resumed the stranger. "It was the dumdum bullet that put the ameliorating idea in my head. The soft nose, as you know, expands when it strikes, making a most dreadful wound. My idea is to substitute something that will also expand, but without inflicting such shocking mutilations. Now, what do you think of dried apples?"

"Good," said the editor.

"When dried apples—"

"Very good," said the editor.

"When dried apples are shot from a rifle in dissolving capsules, penetrate a victim, he will presently feel thirsty. It's the salt, of course. He drinks voraciously and the dried apples expand. Whereupon you have the very result that follows the use of the dumdum bullet, but without its extreme cruelty. Noble scheme, isn't it?"

"Noble, indeed," said the editor. "It's a lovely scheme. But why stop at dried apples? Why not experiment with olives, and green plums, and boarding house prunes and compressed sponges?"

The stranger feebly laughed.

"I thought you would be interested," he said. "It is a scheme that appeals to all truly benevolent hearts." He paused and coughed convulsively. "You must excuse me," he said, when he caught his breath, "but in experimenting to-day I swallowed several dried apples, and have a terrible thirst. Could you aid me in assuaging it to the extend of a nickel?"

The editor could and did.

IDENTIFYING HER.

"I've just had the most ridiculous experience," said the Bright Girl to her chum yesterday, "but I'm afraid there's a dumbfied gentleman in a bank downtown who didn't think it was more than half funny.

"I was going down Charles street this morning to meet a friend of mine, a girl from one of the lower counties.

"'How d'ye do?' she said, in rather a melancholy way for her; 'come here and listen to my tale of woe.' So I went, and then she told, miserably, that she had come up to town to do a lot of shopping, but that when she went to the bank to have the check cashed her father had given her she found she would have to be identified before she could get the money. And I hardly know a soul in town," she finished desperately.

"'What bank is it?' I asked.

"As soon as she told me, 'Oh!' said I gayly, 'consider your troubles at an end, for my magnificent fortune is deposited there, and they know me. I'll identify you'—this with a grand air.

"So off we went, chattering like magpies, for we had agreed to have a little luncheon once we had the money safely in our clutches. Well, you know if there is one thing I just can't remember it's names. I forget even my own sometimes, and no sooner had we entered the doors of the big place and I saw all the men looking out of the barred windows at us and heard the quiet—you know it is so quiet you can positively hear it—than I got rattled.

"'I want to introduce my friend, Miss—er—Miss—er—,' I said weakly to the paying teller, but I couldn't go any further. And there that girl stood, looking like an idiot and nearly helped me out a bit. Perhaps she thought it would ruin her chances of getting the money if she did.

"Finally, in desperation, 'What is your name, anyhow, Nan?' I asked, and 'White,' she responded demurely.

"Then we both giggled and the gravegentleman counted out the money and gave it to us without the vestige of a smile. Whereupon we left with a swish and being arrested and thrown into prison, which we both feared would be our portion for taking such liberty with Uncle Sam's banking system."—Baltimore News.

The Saving Remnant.

"From the way you talk," sneered the British sympathizer, who had been discussing the war with O'Rafferty, "I don't suppose you'll admit there's a decent person in England at all."

"Faith, I wouldn't say that," replied O'Rafferty, "bekase I know there's some Irishmen livin' there."—Philadelphia Press.

Still Undecided.

"Poor Skorcher lost his bet."

"What was that?"

"He bet Scouter that he could make 100 miles on his wheel inside of eight hours."

"And couldn't he do it?"

"O yes, he could have done it, but he stopped at ninety-nine, thinking it was the end of the century."—Philadelphia Press.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Wild Pigeons.

"Where have all our wild pigeons gone? I have not seen one in ten years. They used to be very plenty in spring and fall? now there are none."—R. G., Fayette Springs, Pa.

They have fallen victims to the shotguns of pot hunters. At many places they had "roosts" or nesting-places. The writer saw one of these in Southern Ohio years ago. It was a swampy forest, some 300 acres in extent, and there were literally millions of the birds. Hunters would come at night with two-horse wagons, knock the birds off the trees with clubs, and load the wagons with them. Now the wild pigeon is about exterminated.

Euripides.

C. E. L., Tenino, Wash.: Euripides was one of the great tragic Greek poets. He was born in the island of Salamis, 480 B.C. He died in 406. He was the intimate friend of the philosopher Socrates, though he was eleven years younger. He wrote a large number of tragedies and dramatic pieces, numbered variously at 75 and 92, and they held possession of the Athenian stage for more than 50 years. In his old age, he accepted the invitation of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, to take up his residence at that court, but lived but a short time thereafter. Of the numerous works of Euripides, only nineteen entire pieces have come down to our times, 17 of which are tragedies, and two afterpieces.

A Possibility.

"Is it possible for a President of the United States to be chosen of one party and the Vice President of another?"—M. D., Georgetown, Mich.

Yes, it is possible, but not very probable. The electors legally may vote for whom they choose for both offices; but they feel the moral obligation to vote for the candidates for both offices nominated by their party.

Heat.

Physics, Kemp, Tex.: The quivering in still air on a hot day, or the same over a hot stove, is the motion of the air due to heat. Heat is a mode of motion. It is not a substance, therefore it can not be seen. But we can see its effects, that is all. The layer of air next the heated surface of the earth, or of the stove, expands by heat and tends to rise, the cooler air dropping down. The difference in density of the two layers of air causes the light passing through them to be refracted, and this quivering is apparent to our eyes.

Immigration.

B. W. T., Glenville, Ky.: The official figures of immigration into the United States for the past ten years are as follows:

1889	444,427
1890	455,302
1891	560,319
1892	623,084
1893	502,917
1894	314,467
1895	279,948
1896	343,267
1897	230,832
1898	229,299
1899	311,715

Circular Counties.

"In answer to A. G. A., White Elm, Iowa, in regard to Overton and Warren counties being circular, would say (at least of Overton) that it was originally a very large county. Clay and Picket are new counties, a good portion of which was taken from Overton. There was opposition to the creating of the new counties, and the authorities ruled that they could not come nearer than ten miles to Livingston, the county seat. Hence the line was run to take in the territory outside of the ten mile limit."—J. M. W., Wirmingham, Tenn.

The Goebel Law.

D. B. H., Red Creek, N. Y., and J. P. B., Heaters, W. Va.: The Goebel election law was passed in 1898, when the Democrats were largely in the majority in the Kentucky legislature. It provided for the immediate election by that body of a State Board of Election Commissioners, to consist of three members, holding office for four years. The old returning board law of Louisiana, which the Democrats attacked so bitterly, provided for the representation of all parties. The Goebel law does not. Consequently all three commissioners elected in 1898 were Democrats, so as to make sure that the politics of the board could not be changed by death or resignation, the filling of vacancies was intrusted to the legislature, if in session; if not, to the remaining members of the board.

The law empowers the state board to appoint three election commissioners for each county, and to remove them when it sees fit. There are 119 counties in Kentucky. At the last election fifty-eight of them were carried by the Republicans. The law does not recognize the right of the Republicans to representation on these county boards of election. They got no representation. These boards appoint two judges, one clerk, and one sheriff of election for each precinct. The law directs that when there are two political parties each of them shall have one judge and either the sheriff or clerk of election. Experience here and elsewhere has proved what kind of Republican election officers are likely to be selected by Democrats. They are almost invariably men who are unable to see when fraudulent votes are being cast for Democratic candidates, or too timid to make effective protest.

Senator Goebel and his followers had every reason to believe that, with the election machinery, entirely in their hands, it would be impossible for Republican candidates for state offices to get a majority on the face of the returns, but to meet such a contingency the state board of election commissioners, which was sure to be Democratic, was made a board to determine the contested election of any such officers other than governor and lieutenant governor. It was provided that contests over those two offices should be determined by the General Assembly, which it was reasonably certain would be Democratic. Thanks to their control of the election machinery, the Democrats have a majority in the present General Assembly.

When, contrary to his expectations, Goebel failed to get a majority of the votes cast and returned, he and the candidate for lieutenant governor on his ticket appealed to their Democratic friends in the legislature to help them out. The General Assembly proceeded under the Goebel law to select by lot two boards of contest, each composed of three senators and eight representatives. Chance or fraud favored the contestants. Only two anti-Goebel men were drawn one one board and only three on the other. These Democratic boards reported in favor of the contestants. The Democratic legislature approved their findings. The men whom a majority of the voters had put into office were ordered deposed to make room for the candidates of the minority.

This is a summary of the Goebel law and of what has been done under it. So long as this measure remains on the statute books the Kentucky Republicans gain nothing by being in the majority. If they are not defrauded of their rights at the polls they are defrauded of them by the legislature. It is of vital importance to them to get rid of that inequitable, lawless law.

The Black Swamp.

"Will you please inform me where the Black Swamp is in Ohio?"—J. M. C., Blanco, Tex.

The Black Swamp was the name given in pioneer days to a large area in Northwestern Ohio. This area was 120 miles in length and averaged 40 miles wide. It was level country, with a dense growth of forest. The level ground prevented free drainage, so the water stood on the ground from the time of the fall rains until the next summer dried it up. The top soil was about a foot thick, comprised of black, decayed vegetable matter, extremely fertile, which held the water as does a sponge. Beneath this is a yellow clay, with plenty of lime in its composition. As soon as the land was cleared and drained its swampy nature disappeared. Many thousands of dollars have been spent in the various counties in cutting public ditches for drainage. Now this section is one of the richest farming portions in Ohio, and the Northwestern Ohio oil field extends over most of it. The old Black Swamp region embraced most of the counties of Defiance, Hancock, Sandusky, Paulding, Van Wert, Putnam, Henry, Wood, Hancock, Sandusky and Seneca, with parts of adjacent counties.

A Question.

A sheet of note paper comes to the Bureau, without envelope, date, address or signature, which asks:

"Why did we not get the letters J, K, in the alphabet, as we have each number, and they fall to come?"

We can make nothing of the question. Will the writer explain what he means, and give his name, postoffice and state?

End of the Century.

All readers interested in the question when the century ends, are requested to turn to the first page of this issue, and read the article headed "Dionysius Exiguus and His Era." He first arranged to have events date from the birth of Christ.

As he lived over 500 years after Christ's birth, he called the year in which Christ was born the year 1. The first century ended, therefore, at the end of the first 100 years—that is, with the last day of A. D. 100.

The second century began with the first day of the year 101, and ended with the last day of the year 200.

The third century began with the first day of the year 201, and ended with the last day of the year 300.

Counting down the centuries in this regular order, the eighteenth century began with the year 1701, and ended with the year 1800.

The nineteenth century began January 1, 1801, and ends December 31, 1900.

The twentieth century will begin January 1, 1901.

J. P. B., Mover, Pa.:—You do not consider that, as it was the first century from A. D. 1 to the end of A. D. 100, the 1 in the hundreds' place was not used until the last year of the century.

Similarly, the second century began with the year 101, 102, 103, and so on until it ended with the close of the year 200. This was the only year of the century which used the 2 in the hundreds' place.

Similarly, in the nineteenth century, this year, 1900, is the last year, and the only one that uses 19 as the two left-hand figures.

This month is February, but the month will not be completed until the end of the 28th day. Yet we call the entire month February, and date it so. It is the same with the centuries.

T. L., Beloit, Kan.:—No man assumes that Christ was born on New Year's day. Nor is it certain he was born on December 25. Many Christians, even in the early ages of the faith, believed Christ was born in the spring. Read the article on Dionysius Exiguus, on the first page.

Ohio Centennial.

J. F., Loree, Ind.:—The Ohio Centennial will be held in Toledo, from May to October, 1902.

Too Many Questions.

We are receiving too many questions for our space. The Bureau is limited, and we cannot answer all that come. We have on hand quite a number. If there is delay in answering, this will explain it.

Census.

T. F. H., Pulaski, Ky.:—For position as census enumerator, apply to the supervisor of the census for your Congressional district.

J. B. Ewing, Ind.:—Sorry, but it is impossible to publish lists of the census supervisors for any or all of the states.

H. Clay Evans.

J. M. K., Pittsburg, Kan.:—Hon. H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, served in the Union army as a private. We have no means of knowing in what regiment.

Kentucky's Governors.

N. D. L., Cygnet, O.: The governor of Kentucky before Taylor was Bradley, a Republican, and the first Republican governor ever elected in that state. The Goebel law was passed by the Democrats so that a Republican governor should never be chosen again.

Spielmarks.

J. W. B., Mill Grove, Mo.: In Germany, in playing many games of cards, it is, or was, the custom to use counters in the shape of coins. These all have the word "spiel-marke" on them. The mark is the German unit of value; the word "spiel" means "play." Therefore a spielmark is a coin wherewith to play. We believe their use is now forbidden in Germany by law. Your inquiry is about one of them. They are of no value whatever. They are made of a worthless composition which looks like gold.

No Motto for Ohio.

"Is there any motto or coat-of-arms for the state of Ohio, separate from the state seal?"—H. M., U. S. S. Iris, Philippine Islands.

None whatever. There never was a motto on the state seal, except in 1878. The first Democratic legislature after the war, in that year, added the motto, "Imperium in Imperio," which means "an empire within an empire." This smacked too much of the old, exploded Democratic state rights doctrine, and the next legislature, which was Republican, promptly repealed the law.

Widows' Pensions.

Has Congress passed a bill giving pensions to widows whose income does not exceed $250 per year?"—A. W., Albany, N. Y.

No such bill has been introduced or passed.

Roberts' Salary.

E. T. L., West Carlisle, O.: Roberts was never allowed to take his seat in the House, so he was not entitled to any salary, and none was paid him. He put in a claim for mileage, but the committee reported against it. See Weekly Blade of Feb. 8, eighth page.

That Garfield Delegate.

J. F. W., Center Point, Iowa: The delegate who voted steadily from the first for James A. Garfield in the Republican national convention of 1880, was Mr. Archie Campbell, editor of the Wheeling W. Va., Intelligencer. He died several years ago.

Commandeering.

R. H., Seneca, S. D.: A separate body of Boer troops under a general is called a commando. From this came the verb to commandeer, meaning to take property for the use of the army. This has been extended in meaning to take in the impressment of foreigners to serve in the army. The English rule in India has been a blessing to the people of that country, as was also the case in Egypt.

Miscellaneous.

W. S. P., Boggs, Wyo.: The term "Bedouins of America" is not properly applicable to any people on this continent, and we never saw it so used.

I. J. P., Reynoldsville, Pa.: Wo do not know.

I. G. B., West Liberty, Iowa: We do not know whether the point has ever been ruled upon. Apply to the commissioner of Pensions.

M. M., Macedon, O.: If you will read the rules above you will see why the editor can not answer your questions, which are both of law.

S. S. Q., Montrose, Mich.: Get a bookseller to order it for you. You will note by the rules above that the editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give addresses.

J. G. E., Alleghany, N. Y.: Any bookseller can get you a cheap book on progressive euchre.

J. R., Jasper, Tenn.: Geo. Gordon Granger died at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 10, 1876.

E. N., Friendship, O.: The United States became a nation when it declared itself one—July 4, 1776.

W. S. P., Boggs, Wyo.: The Confederate Gen. Longstreet is still living.

F. M. W., Gibbon, Neb.: The singular possession of the abbreviation Co. may be written either Co.'s or Co's. as you may prefer. Usage makes the rule and usage is divided on this.

S. M., Warren, Mich.: We have not the figures.

J. M. O., Meyersdale, Pa.: We can not tell. Ask some competent electrical engineer.

O. W., Brinkhaven, O.: It is one of the hundreds of different bronze tokens coined in the early years of the civil war by private parties. We have told the story dozens of times in the Bureau.

D. J. S., Charleston, W. Va.: Never of him.

M. O. S., Gibson City, Ill.: We are sorry to say we do not know. There is a manufacturer of it here, but he refused to tell the Bureau, saying it is a trade secret.

W. T. H., Lee Port, Ky.: Write to your Congressman, giving him the plain facts in the case, and ask his help.

C. A. S., Elliott, Ill.: We are not in the market for any volunteer contributions, and ask that none be sent us.

W. H. K., Pickerington, O.: Sorry, but the Bureau man is not allowed to answer any questions of law. See Rules above.

"He That is Warm Thinks All So."

Thousands are "cold" in that they do not understand the glow of health. This implies disordered kidneys, liver, bowels, blood or brain. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives all who take it the warmth of perfect health. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

After Marriage

They are going to be together just as much as before; going to ride the wheel, take little pleasure jaunts, etc., enjoying everything together. Isn't that what many a young couple promise each other? And yet, how very soon the wife begins to say "No, I don't think I care to go. You go alone, dear." Young women don't reckon on the great physical changes which follow marriage. How can they when they are allowed to grow up in entire ignorance of vital physiological facts? They feel languid, weak and nervous. Sometimes there is headache and backache. The pulse no more leaps in answer to the thought of a spin on the wheel. Women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, know how promptly the languor, headache, backache, nervousness and weakness are cured by this medicine. Many husbands write in gratitude to Dr. Pierce for the medicine which gives them back the wife's companionship, as it gives her back her health.

"All praise is due to you for your wonderful 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mr. John W. Coffman, of Ellisburg, Casey Co., Ky. "My wife suffered with female irregularity; was confined to bed every three weeks. After using two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription she was cured, and has not suffered any derangement since. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is a boon to delicate women."

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

SILK STOCKINGS OF THE GIRL-AT-HOME.

"See my birthday stockings," said the girl-at-home to the girl-who-called, sticking forward a silk-clad instep as she spoke.

"Aren't they beauties? I told mother I wanted a pair every birthday and in that way I could get a collection in time. How I would like to wear them altogether."

"Dear me! I simply couldn't wear anything else. I don't see how you can bear the feeling of any other kind."

"Well, I have to, and the wonder is to me how a girl dares be so extravagant as to use silk hosiery exclusively."

"The doctor started this extravagance in my case. Several years ago, when I gave my ankle that awful sprain, he said I must wear some sort of silk band about it. Of course I flatly refused to be bothered with that sort of thing, and then he said a silk stocking, if it fitted snugly, would do. So that started the silk-stocking habit with me. Since then," she added, with a particular twinkle in her eye, "I must confess I haven't been particular about the snug fit. I just look at the patterns and when I see one that pleases me, that's the stocking I choose. But it is funny how sensitive it makes your skin. The mere feeling of lisle or cotton hose irritates me now and I try to ease my conscience with the reflection that for durability nothing can take the place of silk."

"I'll warrant, though, your grandchildren will never inherit those stockings," retorted the other girl.

"I have a pair of grandmamma's. They must have been her 'company best' when she was young. So beautifully darned they are, it's almost as pretty as embroidery and the finest, softest things, with a honeycomb pattern all over. I've been saving them, hoping some day long elbow mitts would come back into fashion. If ever they do those stockings are going to be made into a pair. They're too pretty to wear any other way."—New York Journal.

CHURCH FACTIONS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

"The Dutch Reformed church of the Transvaal," says the Rochester Post-Express, "is divided into three denominations, the Dopper Kerke, the Ereformde Kerke and the Gereformeerde Kerke. The government of all three churches closely resembles the Presbyterian in form. President Kruger belongs to the Dopper Kerke, the adherents of which include many of the oldest and most influential families of the republic. The characteristic of this sect is its excessive conservatism. The services are very plain in form. There is no music save the singing of the Psalms, and Sunday is observed with very great strictness. The Erformde Kerke is a direct contrast to the Dopper Kerke, and holds by far the most latitudinarian doctrine to be met with in the Transvaal. General Joubert belongs to the Gereformeerde Kerke, which has the largest roll of membership. The Rev. W. J. Underwood, who lived for ten years among the Boers, states that 98 per cent of the nation belongs to one of these three sections. No Boer can be married unless already enrolled in the church. This, no doubt, accounts for the fact that the Boer offers some perplexing contradictions to the students of morals."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

New Mother-in-Law Joke.

A worthy mother-in-law mistook rat poison for something else and ate what her relatives call "a quantity of it." They had a terrible time that night and the old lady's life was saved.

"It was a close call," quoth the doctor the next morning. She had eaten enough to kill a dozen people. But fortunately the poison had been in stock for a long time and most of its strength had evaporated.

Several months afterward the son-in-law was asked if Messrs. Poultice & Co. were trustworthy druggists to deal with.

"I wouldn't recommend them," was the rejoinder. "They swindled me once with some rat poison."—Weekly Telegraph.

Had His Doubts.

"When you are tempted to be naughty, Johnny, you must say, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'"

"Huh! 'N' let de old feller git right in de push? No 'ndeedy; 'd rather have 'm in front, where I can keep m' eye on 'im."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Easy.

All this time the great railway magnate had sat silent, listening.

At last he spoke:

"Young man," he said, "I am not sure I understand you. Please be a little more explicit."

"I am asking you, sir," said the young man, reddening, "for the hand of your daughter."

"O, is that all?" rejoined the magnate. "Why certainly. If she has no objection I haven't. I thought you were striking me for a pass."—Chicago Tribune.

SEED BILL FREE

To get new customers to test my Seeds, I will mail my 1900 Catalogue, filled with more bargains than ever and a Big Dime Bill good for 10c worth of Seeds for trial, absolutely free. All the Best Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Farm Seeds, Potatoes, etc., at lowest prices. Nine Great Novelties offered without names. I will pay $50. FOR A NAME for each. Many other novelties offered, including Giroscope, the great money making plant. Over 50 varieties shown in colors. $1100 in cash premiums offered. Don't give your order until you see this new catalogue. You'll be surprised at my bargain offers. Send your name on a postal for catalogue today. It's FREE to all. Tell your friends to send too.

F. B. MILLS, Box 207 Rosehill, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

GETTING READY FOR THE BIG CONVENTION.

How Philadelphia Will Receive the Republican Delegates Who Are to Choose the Next Presidential Candidate of That Party.

Jubilant over their success in having secured the coming Republican national convention, which will nominate a successor to President McKinley, the citizens of Philadelphia are now working with characteristic energy to make the occasion a notable one and to prove to the assembled hordes of the dominant party that their confidence in selecting the Quaker city was not misplaced, says a correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle.

Of the several main problems which have engaged the attention of those in charge, the most important have been the securing of a hall large enough for, and adapted to, the needs of the convention, the accommodation of visitors, the arrangement of transportation facilities, and the consideration as to how to provide for the amusement of the city's guests during the interval when the convention is not in session.

The first of these problems was easy of solution, since the committee had at its disposal the magnificent auditorium of the recent National Export Exposition. The exterior will not be altered in any particular, and from the accompanying illustration, its beauty and impressiveness can readily be appreciated. Indeed, it is safe to say that no national convention has ever been held in a more striking and beautiful building. The interior, however, presented a different proposition, and in order to adapt it to the needs of the mammoth gathering which will assemble there in June, it has been found necessary to make considerable alterations.

The plans that were finally settled upon and which are considered the best for all purposes will convert that portion of the building between the north and the center pavilions into one mammoth hall. This will leave the entire north pavilion, in which is located the main entrance, for committee rooms, press bureaus, telegraph offices and anterooms. A large stage will be built behind the present concert platform and from that, in fan shape, will be placed tiers of folding chairs.

Thin shallow walls inclosing the present auditorium will be taken out, thus leaving a hall with solid brick walls, 300 feet long and 295 feet wide. This will give a floor space of 88,500 square feet, with a seating capacity of 18,000. There will be numerous large aisles, and the hall will be free from galleries. The floor will be elevated in tiers giving a full half.

It is estimated that it will cost about $35,000 to put the building in the desired shape. The cost of placing the building in shape for the convention includes all changes, 18,000 folding chairs, decorations and the restoration of the auditorium and the east and west arcades. To the south of the convention hall is the centre pavilion, which will be placed at the disposition of the committee, and will permit of commodious restaurants, coat rooms, etc.

The acoustics of the great building, which are already excellent, will be further improved by the erection of an immense sounding board directly over the stage, and experts claim that the hearing properties will then surpass those of any hall ever used for a similar purpose. The new stage will be semi-circle and raised in steps, so that the speaker may be seen from any point in the building, the speakers' platform being placed well forward.

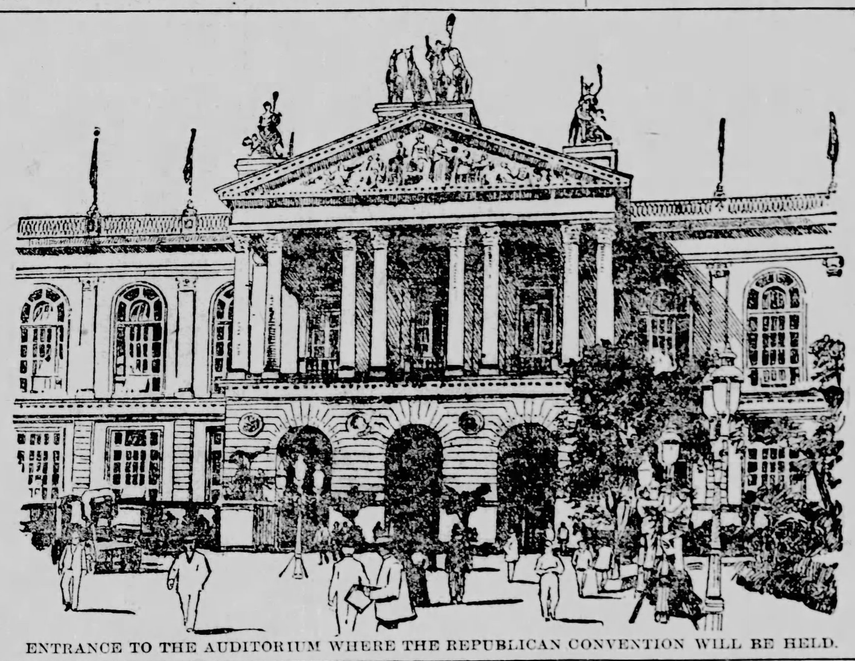
The convention hall is located at Thirty-third and South streets, within 15 minutes' ride of the heart of the city, and is surrounded by the various buildings of Philadelphia's most noted seat of learning, the University of Pennsylvania. Only half a square away is the magnificent university museum, recently opened in the memory of the late Dr. Pepper, and Franklin Field, the scene of many hard fought inter-collegiate contests, is directly across the street. In going to the hall it is necessary to cross the romantic Schuylkill and the extensive domains of Fairmount park lie but a short distance away.

Second only in importance to the hall problem is the question how to provide comfortable accommodations for the incoming throng. Within an hour after the announcement of the decision of the national committee that the convention would meet in Philadelphia telegrams of inquiry began to pour into the different hotels in the city from prominent politicians in all parts of the country. Applications have since been coming in with every mail and every hotel will have its full quota of guests more or less prominent.

Fortunately, with two or three prominent exceptions, all the leading hotels of Philadelphia are bunched within a small radius, and it is safe to assume that the majority of the visiting politicians will find their Mecca and favorite haunts along Broad street, between Chestnut and Spruce.

The center of attraction will be the Walton, situated at Broad and Locust streets, directly across the street from the historic old Academy of Music, where in 1872 Grant was nominated for the Presidency for the second time. It is also interesting to note that by walking down Locust for six squares visiting Republicans with a reminiscent vein and a pride in the traditions of their party can behold the hall in which the first Republican convention ever held met and nominated its first candidate, John C. Fremont, for the Presidency. This is Musical Fund hall, at Eighth and Locust streets.

It is estimated that Philadelphia can accommodate comfortably 100,000 visitors without taxing its lodging capacity, and that its hotels, restaurants and boarding houses can supply food for at least 25,000 more.



ENTRANCE TO THE AUDITORIUM WHERE THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION WILL BE HELD.

AUDITORIUM OF THE NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION.
Where the National Republican Convention Will Take Place.

A conservative estimate of Philadelphia's hotel accommodations follows: Walton, 900; Lafayette, 700; Continental, 700; Bingham, 450; Aldine, 300; Hanover, 300; Colonnade, 250; Green's, 250; Vendig, 250; Windsor, 200; Lorraine, 200; Dooner's, 150; Bellevue, 150; Stratford, 150; Flanders, 150; Stenton, 100; Gladstone, 100; Colonial, 75; Hamilton, 75.

The location of the headquarters at the Walton has naturally caused a great demand for space, and according to Mr. Swett, if he had 1,000 rooms he could not answer in the affirmative all the demands for space which has been made upon him. Among the distinguished guests at the Walton will be Governor Roosevelt and the entire New York delegation, including Senator Depew, who may deliver the nomination speech; Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff—a vice presidential possibility—and many prominent figures in New York's public life.

Joe Manley of Maine, one of the leaders of the national committee, will be quartered at the Walton with the Maine delegation, and in the same hotel will also be housed the delegations from Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

Senator and Mrs. Hanna will have apartments at the Bellevue, and the chairman of the national convention will meet his friends at that place. Direct telegraphic communication from Senator Hanna's apartments at the Bellevue to President McKinley's house at Canton, O., will be fitted up as soon as Mr. Hanna arrives. General Manager Melville E. Stone, of the Associated Press, will also have apartments at the Bellevue.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who has just come into national prominence as an orator, and the Hoosier state delegates, have secured apartments at the Lafayette. It is said that former President Harrison may attend the convention with this delegation.

A number of Ohioans will congregate at the Lafayette, including Major Dick, of the national committee, and General Grosvenor. Even those delegations which do not take the precaution to secure space in advance need experience no concern, for the capacity of the local hotels will make it possible to secure accommodations at the last moment.

During their stay there will be no lack of entertainment to assist the visitors in whiling away the tedium of the intervals. Philadelphia's hospitality is proverbial and every club, political and social, will keep open house and extend the most open handed reception to all who care to visit them.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE PUT OUT.

Over at Harry Gilmore's yesterday a fairly clever local boxer who has won and lost many battles in the ring, told how it feels to be knocked out. Here is his plain, unvarnished story, says the Chicago Inter Ocean:

"Here's where I've got you licked," says I, as he comes toward me. "He laughs and mutters under his breath, 'You're a dub. You couldn't fight a cigar sign. See?'

"It makes me mad, an' I swings for him, feintin' with my left, an' cuttin' loose for the jaw with my right. 'The big gazabo,' says I to myself, 'what a mark he is; that jaw looks bigger'n the side of an elephant.'

"Throwin' myself backward on my heel an' comin' up on my toes, I brings around my right with all the force of my body, my eyes jest glued to that jaw o' his, which looks like the bull's eye of a big target, an' the people a-sittin' on the chairs behind him was the ring 'round it.

"Seems to me my right wasn't half an inch from his face when the ceilin' falls in on me. What a thunderin' noise it makes an' what a thump it gives me on the head. Everything is goin' round an' round, like them swing seats at Coney.

"I knows I'm flat on my back, because I can look up an' see the big, black hole over my head where the roof has been dumped on me. I'm a bit dopey, I'm sure, because me thoughts somehow don't fit each other. I keeps a-gettin' started on one thing an' a-finishin' on another.

"Then I wonders if the other fellow an' the referee is down, too, an' I kind o' rolls over on me side an' tries to find 'em. But they ain't there, an' all the people are a-circlin' 'round as if they was on circus horses in a ring.

"Suddenly I sees a funny little man a-standin' to one side of me, beckonin' me to come to him. He gets more an' more in earnest, an' I does me best to reach him, but me legs feels like a stone quarry. Finally I gets to me knees an' then I begins to see clearer.

"'Salty mackerel! It's de referee an' he's sayin' somethin'! I hears him plainer an' he's countin'. An' it's for me, too, the old bloke. Me, knocked down by the ceilin' a-fallin' in, an' unable to help meself.

"'Eight,' he says, an' I gets to me knees. 'Nine,' an' I tries to open me mouth an' say a word, but not a sound, an' I weeps when I thinks I'm dumb for life.

"I lifts meself to get to me feet, an' lest as I'm well balanced on one of 'em the referee says 'Ten,' an' over I tumbles again.

"The next thing I knows I'm sittin' in a chair at the fellow with the big jaw what was boxin' me is a-shakin' my hand, an' tellin' me how sorry he is.

"'No, it wasn't the ceilin'. The other fellow had a right, too.'"

NEWS ABOUT ONESELF AS WELL AS OTHERS.

Monday morning.

The passenger in the elevator of the large apartment house sniffed the air, says the Chicago Tribune.

"Seems to me, William," she said, "I smell cabbage."

"Yes m," replied the elevator boy. "The Fergusons, on the third floor back, is cookin' 'em fur dinner.

Tuesday afternoon.

"If I am not mistaken, William, there is a strong odor of mutton here.

"Yes m. They're havin' mutton fur dinner at the Welkensons', on the next floor, about half way back."

Wednesday.

"William, where does that smell of onions come from?"

"Comes f'm the Cluppinses', ma'am. Their company's gone, and they don't have no meat to-day."

Thursday evening.

"I notice a flavor of soap in the atmosphere, William."

"Yes'm. The Brickmeyers is doin' their washin'. They do that every two weeks."

Friday.

"Who is having fish to-day, William?"

"The Swallingers, on the fourth floor, the Biddlecombes an' the Gliffords an' the Shadwells, on the second floor, an' the Joneses, on the third. The Dorans is goin' to have turkey, but they hain't begun to cook it yit."

"Do you know what we are to have for dinner, William?"

"Yes'm. Cold meat an' turrips. But I won't tell anybody, ma'am."

Compulsory Insurance in Germany.

In 1889 a law was passed in Germany which made it compulsory for every German with an income of $400 or more to insure himself against illness and death. In 1898 there were 18,000,000 persons in Germany thus insured and so many of these suffered from consumption that thirty-seven of the insurance companies erected at their own expense a sanitarium for the care of these persons.

Discretion After Investigation.

They were speaking of the new woman movement.

"If a girl proposed to you," she said, "you would not refuse her?"

"If a girl had the nerve and the determination to make a proposal," he replied, "I wouldn't dare marry her.

In view of the circumstances she decided to say them to speak first.—Chicago Evening Post.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

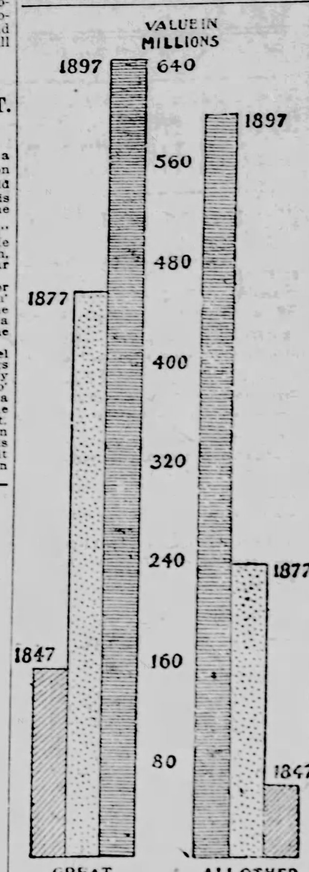
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

RAPID GROWTH OF AMERICAN COMMERCE

These diagrams, taken from the Mulhall-Harper comparative statistical tables, show the enormous increase of United States' foreign commerce in fifty years, and at the same time illustrate the fact that we have more trade with Great Britain than with all other countries put together. In 1847 our trade with Great Britain amounted to $160,000,000. Three years ago, in 1897, it came to the sum of $640,000,000. The increase from year to year, and comparison of English trade with that of other countries can easily be seen by the accompanying tables.



TWELVE "DONT'S FOR PIANO PLAYERS.

The London Musical Herald offered a prize and certificate for the best twelve "Dont's" for pianists. Many papers were submitted, and they presented graphically the vagaries of all sorts and conditions of pupils, veritable musical microcosms. The prize winner, Miss Janet Lawson, sent the following:

Don't thump.
Don't begin to play until you are ready.
Don't count or your playing, but play to your counting.
Don't jerk your hand when you put your thumb under.
Don't play one hand after the other.
Don't play with your arms.
Don't keep the time down all the time.
Don't gallop over an easy part, and then stumble over the more difficult.
Don't neglect posture when practising.
Don't rest your head when you play an emphatic note.
Don't pass over a difficult bar until it is mastered.
Don't be late for your lesson.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1586, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

UGLY BUT STYLISH.

The ugly box coat is offered in pique for summer wear, especially in blue and brown and red for "mobe" costumes. The number of automobile coats and caps is curiously out of proporiton to the fact that less than two dozen applications have thus far been made for permits to use the vehicle in the park.

AUTOMOBILE CAP.

The oldest of the "mobe" caps is called the "tenf-teuf," and is of straw, small and close fitting, with a tiny poke in front and a tuft of feathers on one side.

Readers of The Blade are recommended to write National Mercantile Co. for free catalogue. See advertisement on 5th page.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 620 F St., Wash., D.C. Advice as to patent ability and inventions' Do so free. Manual, $1.00 K.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAYS to write for our 356-page free book. Tells how men with small capital can make money with a Magic Lantern or Stereopticon. McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY and Almanac for 1900, two colors, 100 pages, 100 illustrations of Fowls, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses, etc., how to raise them, how to feed for profit or fancy, diseases and remedies. Programs with full descriptions of Poultry Journal, All about Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Supplies, Low prices. Price only 15 cents. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 836, FREEPORT, ILL.

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Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FIVE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

PILES ELECTROBOLE gives instant relief. Final cure in a few days, never returns; no purge, no salve, no knife. Book FREE. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 656, New York, N. Y.

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address The Women's Medical Home, Buffalo, N. Y.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHINC, BALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcer and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Book and Proofs sent free. Address DR. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia cured at last. Doctors baffled. Book free. DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD, FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. & $1.00 at Druggists.

CURES SYPHILIS
A trial treatment sent free to all who suffer with Syphilis, mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, ulcers, old sores, falling hair, aches in bones, pimples, blotches, boils, bone pains, glandular swellings, scrofula, and kindred blood troubles. Address, with full history of case, Medical Institute, 10 Electric Building, Fort Wayne, Ind. Medicine for a free trial package.

$1 CONICURA Cures Consumption in 1 to 5 Days. A guaranteed complete treatment for Blood, Skin, Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid troubles, from pimples to scrofula. Sold by druggists. In pills, tablets or liquid, $1. The Dollar Remedy Co., Bet. 8th & 9th Sts., Cincinnati, O.

BLOOD POISON Have You Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? We Will Prove to you our power to cure you by sending a testimonial and a trial treatment of our Remedy FREE. If you prefer to pay when cured, write us about it. If you have cured yourself with local remedies and still have occasional spots appear, you have the system poison in your blood. We solicit the most obstinate cases and chronic cases that have defied all other treatment. We solicit the most obstinate cases and chronic cases that have defied all other treatment. We cure in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free. COOK REMEDY CO., 1277 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1142 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions, so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Your Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satis

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The considerable volume which has just come from the press of Harper and Brothers, containing The Hitherto Unidentified Contributions of Thackeray to Punch, is the fruit of the long and careful study of Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the writer of a history of that paper. He states in the preface to the present volume, that the material had been preserved by him for several years, his first intention being to make an essay to be printed in serial form. Later, when the real preparation of the work began, he found the subject growing under his pen, until the final result was the work now placed in the hands of the readers and lovers of Thackeray everywhere.

The contributions of the great novelist to Punch which did not appear over his name are principally based upon the "day book" kept by the editor of Punch, covering a period from the 11th of February, 1843, to Sept. 30th, 1848, but there are also others taken from the pages of Punch that bear internal evidence of their authorship. Those which have never before been identified but are fully described by Mr. Spielmann, are printed in italics, while the items for which there is no official authority, but which he is sure may be ascribed to Thackeray, are placed within square brackets. These are all carefully arranged chronologically not only the year being given but the month and day of their appearance, as well as the volume of Punch in which each is to be found.

The volume contains as a whole about 350 pages, and is a most valuable contribution to the Thackeray literature. Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

One of the most earnest thinkers and writers upon the New Thought, so-called, is Mr. Horatio W. Dresser, who has just published through the Putnams, a volume entitled Voices of Freedom and Studies in the Philosophy of Individuality. In the preface the author gives the key to his work.

"Every individual," he says, "is a fresh revelation of God. The supreme need of practical life is self-knowledge, self-mastery and complete self-expression. But the basis, the rationale of it all, the love, the beauty, is the continuous progressive revelation, the eternal purpose of God. The divine point of view, illuminating and including the human, is the only adequate vision of life. To the degree that the individual develops yet puts himself aside, the real mystery is solved."

The volume is really made up of a series of chapters, each an essay in itself, and yet all more or less dependent. In the first he has discussed the question: "How far has the soul advanced in the endeavor to understand and obtain freedom?" He declares that "real freedom begins with the day on which one promotes individual thinking to the first rank." He says "be not discouraged if your thinking is crude and fragmentary at the outset. * * *Press on and find the way experimentally. For you are free in so far as you have freed the powers of thought, the powers of acting and loving from your own point of view, and the thread which shall lead you out of the labyrinth of ignorance you alone can find."

Later he says: "Yet freedom is only a word of degrees. Your new thought shall as quickly enslave as the old, unless you are constantly on your guard. * * One should be more eager to keep out of ruts than to arrive at settled convictions. * * Do not renounce one authority only to bow to another."

How England Saved Europe, is the title of a historical work of considerable size and on a plan that is original. The work is being written by B. H. Fitchett, B. A., LL. D. Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers in this country and they have issued the first of the four volumes. It is the story of the twenty years' war with Napoleon, from 1793 to 1815.

The plan is not to go into the political history of England during this period, nor into any description of the Continental wars of Napoleon, these being used to form a background of the picture. They are dealt with only so far as they influence the phases of the long struggle between Great Britain and Revolutionary or Imperial France. Again, instead of telling the story in the mechanical order of time, the plan is adopted of grouping the war into distinctive periods, and making each period a complete story.

Solomon and Solomonic Literature, by Moncure D. Conway, is a very interesting volume concerning a Biblical character, whose very existence at any time has been questioned, but about whom has clustered a vast amount of myths and legends, sufficient to make its examination and understanding most important and interesting.

The author says that through this vast Solomon mythology, the name appears to be allegorical, but he believes the existence of a great personality three thousand years ago is proven to those who study the ancient literature relating to him. At any rate, he speaks of him as a genuine figure throughout the volume.

The volume is a very interesting one. It is brought out by The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.

"As the government of the United States has steadily gained in power—its wheels making their revolutions with increased ease and vigor—the social questions incident to national life have become correspondingly urgent. The one fundamental inquiry in national growth is whether all interests, ever-gaining in magnitude, are being reconciled; whether classes are being united to each other in a wholesome ministration to, and ministration in, the public welfare. The social life is the last and deepest expression of the national life. By the prosperity achieved at this point must we judge the nation and the hope of the years which lie before us. It is in this contention between the many and the few that we are now engaged. It was the reconciliation of all claims to universal liberty that constituted our original purpose, and it is the possibility of this harmony that now occupies us."

The above is the closing paragraph of the author's introduction to a volume entitled, Growth of Nationality in the United States, by John Bascom, a well known writer upon sociological subjects. The work is the fruit of lectures which have followed for a series of years in the class room, a study of the Constitution of the United States. In the above quotation is expressed the problem which Professor Bascom has discussed in these pages.

The volume comes from G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A very neat volume, which comes from Elliott B. Page and Company, New York, bears upon its title page this legend, Reincarnation in the New Testament. The author, Mr. James M. Pryse, is a Biblical scholar of considerable attainments, and in these pages has given the carefully prepared result of much study in the direction of this mooted question which is commanding more and more attention and acceptance from the students of life's problems.

In 1898 it will be remembered that Professor William Crookes delivered an address before the members of the British Scientific Association relative to the future supply of wheat for the world. He stated then, that under the present conditions, a scarcity of this valuable grain was within appreciable distance; that wheat-growing land all over the world is becoming exhausted, and that at no far distant time there would be no available wheat land left.

This address called forth much criticism, "unfavorable, abusive, suggestive," whereat Professor Crookes set himself to work in order to discover whether he had been mistaken as to his facts and conclusions. The result of his investigations is set forth in a volume recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, under the title of The Wheat Problem, in which he reiterates his former statements, and adds several chapters upon the future supply from the pens of Mr. C. Wood Davis, a successful wheat grower and statisician of value in Kansas, and Hon. John Hyde, the chief statistician in the department of agriculture, Washington.

As may be readily seen the volume is a very interesting one upon a very interesting subject. The author's position as a man of science gives his words a weight and importance that should command attention.

When Shiloh Came is a new book by a new author, Mr. Ambrose Lester Jackson which comes from the press of the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York.

The scenes are laid in the plains of Hesydrus, and the prologue is given over to a beautiful description of the river Hesydrus, tracing it from its source in the mountains and following its course until it becomes a rushing stream in the valley. The time of the story is many years before the Christian era, and the hero, Carnyhi, is a young prophet who arises to deliver his people from superstitious idol worship and from the thralldom of corrupt priests.

Mr. Jackson has painted a pretty and interesting picture of the people of those days, their manners and customs, rites and ceremonies, and there is also plenty of action in the tale as it introduces scenes of battle and carnage, murder and sudden deaths, resulting in the overthrow of the priests and idols which is brought about by the hero who arises as a deliverer of his people.

In the end, after many struggles and vicissitudes, they discover the true religion and become followers of Christ, to whom they are led as pilgrims by the light of the Star of Bethlehem which guides them to the infant Messiah.

Captain Landon is the title of Richard Henry Savage's latest book, which is a story of love, politics and a scandal.

The scenes are laid in Rome, and the acters in the play are drawn from the American contingent of artists, newspaper men and government officials.

The book is somewhat sensational, and is written in Mr. Savage's usual grandiloquent style which seems to find many admirers.

Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, are the publishers.

The Scarlet Stigma is a drama in four acts by James Edgar Smith, which is published by James J. Chapman, Washington, D. C. As the title suggests it is based upon Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter, the story being put in dramatic form and told partly in prose, but for the greater portion in blank verse. It does not, however, follow the romance closely, but is varied in order to accord with what would be necessary to produce a proper stage effect.

—"Difficulties give way to diligence," and disease germs and blood humors disappear when Hood's Sarsaparilla is faithfully taken.

ICELAND IS NO LONGER ISOLATED

The projected telegraphic communication with Iceland is made the subject of a report to the state department by Victor E. Nelson, our consul at Bergen. The cable will be valuable in assisting meteorological observations thus being able to obtain daily telegrams concerning the state of weather in Iceland. It often happens that storms from the north sweep over Europe without previous atmospheric indication of their approach.

The main question at issue, says Mr. Nelson, is laying the cable. It will be 650 kilometres (403.89 miles) in length, extending between Iceland and the Shetlands. The Northern Telegraph company, of Copenhagen, Denmark, has offered to lay this cable under the following peculiar contract: The Icelanders shall pay to the company a yearly subsidy of $9,380 for twenty years. Denmark is also to pay a yearly subsidy of $13,200, and the neighboring countries are required to contribute an aggregate sum of $91,450; thus, together the interest included, an amount of $1,407,000 is desired by the company. Undoubtedly this business would yield a fair profit, as the usual price of laying a sub-marine cable is not higher than $1,200 a sea mile and, according to this figure, the cost of laying the proposed line would not exceed $850,000.

Another telegraphic company has offered to lay the cable between Iceland and the Orkney Islands (a greater distance than the proposed line) for about $850,000, thus showing that the amount asked for by the Danish company exceeds by more than fifty per cent the expense involved in laying the cable.

Apart from the already mentioned benefit to meteorology, the cable will, according to Consul Nelson, also be of particular service to American, English, French and Norwegian fishermen, who carry on their trade on a large scale in the neighborhood of Iceland.—New York Herald.

A Million Women

have been relieved of female troubles by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

The letters of a few are printed regularly in this paper.

If any one doubts the efficiency and sacredly confidential character of Mrs. Pinkham's methods, write for a book she has recently published which contains letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster, and others of her city who have made careful investigation, and who verify all of Mrs. Pinkham's statements and claims.

The Pinkham claims are sweeping. Investigate them.

THIRTY YEARS OF CURES

WHY SPONGES "COME HIGH."

Finest Grades Becoming Rare--Secured Only at Great Risk.

Consul Bertrand, who represents the French government at Benghazi, in Tripoli, gives a curious reason for the increased price of the finest grades of sponges, which are gathered in that section, says the New York Telegraph. The fisheries have been so well worked that the divers must go to great depths, and this has increased the dangers of the work. The mortality rate among the divers is high, from 150 to 200 dying each season in a total of 600 employed. Only the most desperate men are willing to undertake the task, they being for the most part escaped convicts and fugitives from justice. They are paid from $400 to $1,200 each for a season of seven months, which is about ten times the usual age in Tripoli, but in spite of this the difficulty of securing sufficient men for the work is growing.

The sponges that are secured at such risk of life are the best that are known, and are such as are used by surgeons in delicate operations. They are found in varying degrees of fineness along the shores of the Mediterranean, the possessions of Turkey being the best field, while the Spanish, French and Italian coasts are devoid of them. They grow at all depths, from two to 200 fathoms, and as the work of gathering them has continued it has become necessary to dive deeper and deeper for them. They do not grow rapidly. An ordinary bath sponge, measuring about a foot in diameter, is ten years old.

How Sponges Are Gathered.

The gathering of sponges off the Tripolitan coast requires the payment of a good license fee to the government. The proprietors send out their boats with crews of five to twenty men. It is impossible to use dredges in bringing them up, for that would tear the delicate organisms. The work is done by divers, who seldom have diving bells or suits such as are used in Europe and America. The diver goes down into the ocean, taking with him a flat piece of stone of a triangular shape, with a hole drilled through one of the corners. A cord from the boat is attached to this stone, and he uses it to guide him. Upon reaching the growing sponges, the diver tears them off the rocks or cuts them with a sharp knife, places them under his arms, and then pulls at the rope, which gives the signal to the men in the boat to haul him up. The work is said to be done not so well by means of a diving bell. Sponges obtained by dragging for them are torn and sell for low prices.

"The dangers incurred by the divers are due to asphyxiation usually, although the work itself sometimes causes paralysis, while divers are often cut by the knives.

When the sponge is brought to the surface, it is a fleshy looking substance, covered with a firm skin, whose openings appear and disappear at intervals. When the diver cuts it, the interior looks like raw meat, with numerous canals and cavities. The first thing to be done after the sponge is brought to the surface is to remove the flesh, and this must be done at once, since otherwise putrefaction would set in, which would destroy the elasticity. This leaves merely the skeleton of the animal, which has to be further cleansed before it is ready for the market.

Animal or Vegetable?

The skeleton is nearly related in structure to silk, and this was one of the points that settled the ancient dispute as to whether sponges were animal or vegetable. Their stationary life gave reason to the belief in their vegetable nature, while they multiply like plants, by overgrowth and budding. They puzzled scientists for centuries, and one authority regarded them as worm nests. In reality the sponge is a colony of little animals, which occupy a sort of apartment house together. The animals are called polyps, and, each of them being both male and female, every individual in the community is in a position to rear a family on its own account.

The surface of a sponge is covered with little holes that are larger at the top than at the bottom, while the whole mass contains a system of channels. When the animal is alive water is kept flowing constantly through these channels by means of minute, hairlike appendages, which the little polyps agitate. The water thus drawn in brings with it the food required for the sustenance of the sponge.

The coarser kinds of sponges are found in the West Indies and off the Florida coast, as well as in the Mediterranean. But American waters do not contains any of the finest grade. In Florida attempts have been made to cultivate sponges and the industry is successful. The United States Fisheries commission on finding that the sponge fisheries were becoming extinct, supplied those who wished them with the spores of the animals for their propagation. There are now many sponge beds or farms, along the coast. They are situated usually at well protected places fenced in with natural fortifications and dams. The sponges are carefully watched until reaching maturity and are finer than those living wild in the sea.

Three years after the sponges are planted they are ready for harvest. Then the choicest full grown ones are pulled up, the others being left to reproduce until of larger size. It is no trouble to gather the sponges from these farms for the water is clear and they can be easily raised with a pole or tongs by a man in a boat. Every year the value of a sponge farm increases, and enormous crops are yielded. In the gathering of the wild sponges about 300 vessels and 1,400 fishermen are employed in Florida.

While the Florida sponges are not worth more than 80 cents a pound in average value, the Turkey sponge is sometimes worth as much as $10 a pound. It is thought possible that some of the best foreign sponges from Tripoli might be transplanted to Floridan waters and form a nucleus from which a large area might be raised. The difficulties of transportation would be great, however, for the sponge—although he does not look it when you see his skeleton alone—is a delicate animal and does not stand long journeys well. The United States Fisheries Commission, however, has been considering for some time the advisability of making the experiment.

RULING PASSION, ETC.

The rumble of the ponderous machinery is heard.

Faster—faster revolves the cruel saw wheel.

And the beautiful heroine is being dragged nearer those awful teeth.

"Ha! ha!" hisses the merciless villain. "I'll just tell them that I saw you."

The heroine being from Boston, this is more than she can stand.

"Ignoramus!" she shrieks above the din of the saw. "Just tell them that you sawed me!"

And then the hero dashes in and lifts her away from the hungry teeth.—Chicago News.

Effect of Thought.

"Think twice before you answer!" hissed the hero, addressing the heroine.

Here the author broke into a cold sweat.

"What if she should?" gasped the person.

Anybody who has ever written a truly great novel well knows that the effect of the heroine thinking twice in the opening chapters would be to render any further complications quite impracticable.

Pretty much everything depends upon the heroine being a girl who thinks sparingly.—Detroit Journal.

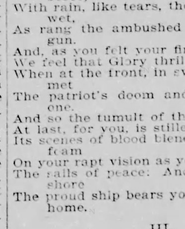
10 Weeks The biggest, brightest and best Western Weekly paper in existence. Grand views of scenery, stories of adventure and full mining reports weekly. Tenth year. Solely to introduce the paper it will be sent 10 weeks on trial for 10c, clubs of six 50c., 12 for $1. Address ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, Denver, Colo. 10c

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Anyone Can Now Cure Themselves at Home Without Pain, Danger, Operation or an Hour's Loss of Time From Work.

To the thousands upon thousands of ruptured people who are torturing themselves with trusses and in momentary danger of death from strangulation, Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 L. Main street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to all a trial of his famous method that has saved so many lives and made so many men, women and children well and strong and permanently cured of old and difficult ruptures. Do not be backward about writing for the free trial. It will cost you nothing and will enable you to see how easily you can cure yourself in a very short time without losing an hour from work. Dr. Rice is determined that every suffering man or woman shall know the wonderful truth that rupture can be cured and he therefore generously sends, prepaid by mail, his method, absolutely free, and you can make a free trial of it. Write to-day without fail, as you cannot afford to miss this free and generous offer.



M. K. LYMAN.

Mr. M. K. Lyman, a highly esteemed citizen of Delray, Fla., says—"The Dr. Rice method is a remarkable cure. I had an old rupture that defied everything, but in three weeks there was no protrusion and I have remained sound and well ever since. I heartily recommend Dr. Rice to every sufferer." Do not fail to write at once for the free trial and thus cure yourself at home without pain, danger or detention from the day's work. Write at once. Commence now and before the heavy work of spring begins you will be cured sound as a dollar. Write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 L. Main St., Adams, N. Y. You will never regret having done so.

RILEY'S TRIBUTE TO GEN. LAWTON.

"The Home Voyage," by the Hoosier Poet, on Toledo's Brave Son.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7—James Whitcomb Riley's poem written on the occasion of Gen. Henry W. Lawton's body lying in state in the capitol of Indiana, yesterday, is entitled "The Home Voyage." It is as follows:

I.

Bear with us, O Great Captain if our pride
Show equal measure with our grief's
In greeting you in this your helplessness,
To countermand our vanity or ride
Your stern displeasure that we thus had tried
To praise you, knowing praise was your distress;
But this homecoming swells our hearts no less—
Because for love of home you proudly died.
Lo then: The cable, fathoms 'neath the keel
That shapes your course, is eloquent of your,
The old flag, too, at half-mast overhead—
We doubt not that its gale-kissed rippies feel
A prouder sense of red and white and blue,
The stars—ah, God! Were they interpreted?

II.

In strange lands were your latest honors won—
In strange wilds, with strange dangers all beset,
With rain, like tears, the face of day was wet,
As rang the ambushed foeman's fateful gun.
And, as you felt your final duty done,
We feel that Glory thrills your spirit yet,
When at the front, in swiftest death, you met
The patriot's doom and best reward in one.
And so the tumult of that island war,
At last, for you, is stilled forevermore—
Its scenes of blood blend white as ocean-foam
On your rapt vision as you sight afar
The sails of peace: And from that alien shore
The proud ship bears you on your voyage home.

III.

Or rough or smooth the wave, or lowering day
Or starlit sky—you hold, by native right,
Your high tranquility—the silent might
Of the true hero—so you led the way
To victory through stormiest battle-fray,
Because your followers, high above the fight,
Heard your soul's lightest whisper bid them smite
For God and man and space to kneel and pray.
And thus you cross the seas into your own
Beloved land, conveyed with honors meet,
Saluted as your home's first heritage—
Nor salutation from your state alone,
But all the states, gathered in mighty fleet,
Dip colors as you move to anchorage.

BURIED UNION JACK OVER PRETORIA.

The career of the Royal Scots Fusileers in South Africa will attract especial attention in view of a story just told by Mr. Lyde of Bolton.

Mr. Lyde is a son-in-law of the late Colonel Gildea, who commanded the Pretoria garrison in 1881, and he gives an entirely new interest to the incident of the burying of the British flag at Pretoria after Majuba.

The flag that was buried ,he says, on the restoration of independence to the Transvaal was not that borne by Colley's forces, but was the Union Jack carried by the Ninety-fourth regiment, which was almost annihilated on going to strengthen Colonel Gildea's position.

A woman with the regiment wrapped the flag around her body under her dress, and took it to Pretoria where it was buried by British residents. Colonel Gildea, however, had it dug up and brought it home with him on going to the command at Dovere.

Though the belief still prevails that the flag still lies buried in African soil, it was in the possession of Colonel Gildea up to the time of his death, about a year ago, and till recently was retained by the family and kept hanging over the mantelpiece.

Colonel Gildea often declared that it would float again over Pretoria, and Mr. Campbell Gildea of Glasgow, one of his sons, has given it to the colonel's regiment, the Royal Scots Fusileers, who have it with them in Natal, and are bent on carrying it to the Transvaal capital.

A DIPLOMAT.

"Good morning!" said the stranger who had stopped to water his horse at the door of the small store in the Georgia mountains. "I suppose, what with revenue men and the like spying around here it's almost impossible to get a little good whiskey, that must be a great hardship."

"Yaas," drawled the storekeeper, who was discreet, but anxious to do business, "it is hard, but I make the best of it."—Philadelphia Press.

A Musical Family.

"Do you play any instrument, Mr. Jimp?"

"Yes; I'm a cornetist."

"And your sister?"

"She's a pianist."

"Does your mother play?"

"She's a zitherist."

"And your father?"

"He's a pessimist."—Chicago News.

Punctilious as to Orthoepy.

"Young man," said Uncle Jerry Peebles, "how do you pronounce that?"

"Tabbledy hote, sir," replied the waiter, a recent importation from Skedunk.

"Correct," rejoined Uncle Jerry, nodding his approval. "Bring me that."—Chicago Tribune.

GUARD THE TOMB OF VANDERBILT.

Six Detectives and an Electric Alarm System Watch the Spot.

Since the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the sinking sun of each day sees a watch put upon the tombs where the dead Vanderbilts rest in peace, in the quaint little cemetery at New Dorp, Staten Island, says the New York Journal.

When he was buried six detectives were hired to guard his resting place. During the day they are housed a few hundred feet away from the mausoleum. The cemetery workmen keep watch during the day, and if any suspicious persons are seen word is sent to the Pinkerton men. Then at night begins the most arduous part of the work.

In winter and summer, fair weather and foul, the same little scene will be enacted in front of the tomb every night at sunset.

When the bell of the Moravian cemetery below clangs for the parting of another day, a little procession starts from a house above the marble tomb. The people move with slow steps down the winding road. They drag after them a sentry box on wheels. Walking behind are three men armed with pistols and Winchester rifles.

The sentry box is dragged up in front of the doors of the mausoleum. Then the night vigil starts, and until dawn three Pinkerton detectives tramp up and down in front of the tomb. Night watchmen sometimes sleep on duty, but it is not so with the Pinkerton men charged with the duty of guarding the ashes of the dead.

On cold or stormy nights the detectives take turns on post. The house on wheels is about twice the size of the small huts used by railroad men at crossings, and in it is a small kerosene stove. There are no chairs inside. A narrow board serves as a seat, but it is too uncomfortable to sit on long or take a doze. On the four sides of the lookout house are large windows.

Each detective takes his turn on winter nights outdoors and in the lookout houses. The usual arrangement is for one detective to spend an hour pacing around the kerosene stove getting warm and watching the roads to the tomb through the windows, while the other two are on guard at the doors. The only weapons carried by the detectives are revolvers, but in a corner of the heating box Winchesters are stacked ready for use.

Since the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt other precautions have been taken. A system of signals has been put in from the tomb to a small house nearby, in which the superintendent of the Vanderbilt cemetery and ten of his workmen sleep every night. These men are ready to turn out, armed in a few minutes' notice. From the house telephone wires also run to the village of New Dorp, and the police stations on Staten Island.

According to the detectives, it is seldom that any one ventures into the cemetery after nightfall. The Vanderbilt tomb is in a dense thicket on top of a high hill. In front is a large clearing, from which the lower bay and the south shore of Staten Island can be seen. The large tract which William H. Vanderbilt laid out for a cemetery is surrounded by a stone wall. Large iron gates which bar the only entrance to the grounds are closed at sundown.

An exciting night chase, which might have ended fatally, was told to a reporter by one of the workmen.

The Pinkerton men heard some person tramping through the underbrush near the tomb late one night last week. They tried to pursue, but the man made off in another direction.

The chasing and retreating kept up for some time and the Pinkertons became desperate. Two started out with Winchesters, leaving their companion with his rifle ready and in hand, to guard the doors of the tomb.

The chase led through the undergrowth to the Sloane tomb, and then across the road past the burial place of Col. Elliott F. Shepard, and down hill again. Once in a while the detectives caught a glimpse of a fleeing figure. An alarm was sent to the house, and soon the workmen were all dressed and helping in the man-hunt.

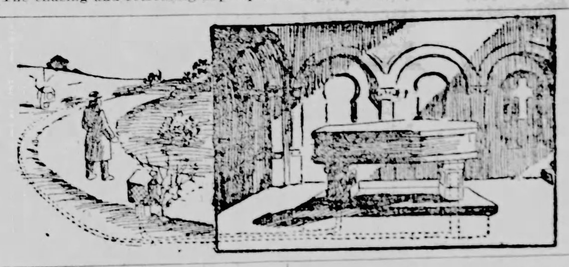
As the man ran across the road one of the detectives fired in the air as a warning. The man ran faster.

"Halt," shouted one of the workmen, "or I'll shoot you dead."

The man was running through the Moravian cemetery, below the Vanderbilt grounds toward the road. He stopped and was surrounded.

"Mercy!" he cried. "Take my watch and chain, but spare my life."

"Never mind your watch and chain!" said the head detective, gruffly. "Why were you prowling around the Vanderbilt tomb at night?"



THE SENTRY BOX.

"I have been drinking and lost my way," said the man, somewhat sobered by fright. "I live up at Stapleton. I'm no body-snatcher."

The detectives were satisfied that his story was true.

"If you come around here again we will shoot you full of holes," said one of them, as a parting message.

"No you won't; you won't get a chance" and the half-drunken prowler started for home.

This is the first and only scare which the detectives have had at the Vanderbilt tomb since Cornelius Vanderbilt's body was laid there.

The keys which unlock the gates of the tomb are kept night and day in the superintendent's house. They are never used except for a member of the Vanderbilt family, and since the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt no member of the family has visited the tomb. It was the custom of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to bring flowers and spend ten minutes there once in every three or four months.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Do You Know the Risk You are Taking?

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow. Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince you—and you may have a sample bottle for the asking.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root, are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the triumphant discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals; recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize it in the greatest and most successful remedy that medical science has ever been able to compound.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free by mail immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root.

LARGER THAN THE LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

When the plans of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company are fully carried out at its East Pittsburg plant it will have the largest manufacturing building in the world, surpassing in size the mammoth building at the Chicago World's Fair which was used for manufacturers to exhibit their products.

The plans show that the structure will be more than 1,200 feet square, with an average height of three stories. The contract for the erection of a portion of this structure will be let within the next ten days.

The building contemplates additions to the present structure, giving a total floor space of more than 4,500,000 square feet.

The first improvement to be made will be an addition to the machine shop and warehouse, extending 176 feet north of the present warehouse and 52 feet south, the latter end connecting with the power house. When these additions are completed the factory building will then extend 1,250 feet on each of the four sides, enclosing a court that is 400x1,000 feet.

There is talk that the Westinghouse Company will build another plant almost equal in size to the present one at East Pittsburg within the next 18 months.

Vigorous Measures.

"The new preacher converted ever' man in town, except Green Bill," said the old inhabitant. "He didn't want to leave with one soul out o' the fold, but Bill held out to the last minute. Findin' there was no other way, an' wantin' to make a clean record, the preacher got Bill up ag'n the side of a house an' took a fence rail an' knocked the devil out o' him.—Atlanta Constitution.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Good Stories Of the Day.

The Tact of the President.

At the annual dinner of the Michigan association, Senator McMillan told this story, says the Detroit Free Press:

"Burrows came into my committee room one day," began Mr. McMillan, "to see me about an appointment. Bringing his fist down hard on a table, he declared: 'Senator, we have got to have this place, and we must make the President know it. The thing to do is to go down there now, right away, and insist upon it.'

"Burrows was so forcible about it that there was nothing else to be done; so I ordered my carriage, and we started for the White House. President McKinley received us, and was very kind. He offered me cigars. We smoked. He discussed current topics, and finally told us a story. It was a good one. As he finished, a messenger came to tell Mr. McKinley that a deputation was waiting. Graciously excusing himself, the President retired, and Senator Burrows and I went out, still laughing and discussing the President's story. Entering our carriage, we continued in a jovial mood until we were opposite the treasury building, when I ventured to remark:

"'By the way, Burrows, what was it we went to see the President about?'

"'By Jove, I forgot all about that,' exclaimed my colleague."

Cushman, of Washington.

On the opening day of the session of the Fifty-sixth congress, says the Criterion, a tall, gaunt man, shambling of gait, with "high-water" trousers, a slouched hat mashed any old way, and an overcoat that needed brushing, presented himself at the center door of the House of Representatives. He started to walk right in, but was stopped by one of the doorkeepers, who said to him testily:

"Say, don't you know you can't go in there?"

"No, I don't know it, my friend; I thought I could," he said, mildly.

"Nobody but members allowed in today."

"Well, I'm a member; Congressman Cushman, of Washington."

"Oh! I beg your pardon; walk right in."

As Mr. Cushman strode into the hall, the astonished doorkeeper looked after him for a moment, and then turning to his assistant on the door, said:

"Say, Bill, did you see that? Well, after that I ain't got the nerve to stop anything."

Anecdote of Von Diederichs.

Admiral von Diederichs, the new executive of the Imperial German navy, is not the cold, calculating personage depicted by the American press when he annoyed Admiral Dewey in the summer of 1898 at Manila, relates the Saturday Evening Post. Those who know him well describe him as a highly educated, well-bred officer with a large fund of good nature. At Ceylon, while eating breadfruit for the first time, one of his staff, who was a naturalist, said:

"The tree, besides supplying breadfruit, also produces a nutritious oil of vegetable grease."

The admiral looked up. "Why not call it the bread-and-butter-fruit tree?"

BRILLIANTS.

Life is tedious as a twice-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man;
And bitter shame hath spoil'd the sweet world's taste,
That it yields naught but shame and bitterness.
—Shakespeare.

Not where, nor how, nor when we know,
Nor by what stages thou shalt grow;
We may but whisper faint and low,
It shall be surely well.

It shall be well with thee, O soul,
Though the heavens wither like a scroll,
Though sun and moon forget to roll,
O soul, it shall be well.
—Lewis Morris.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 8, FEBRUARY 25, 1900.
Jesus Rejected at Nazareth.
Luke 4:16-30.

Read Matt. 4:13-16; Mark 1:14, 15; John 4:46-54. Memory verses: 17-19.

Golden Text: He came unto his own, and his own received him not.—John 1:11.

16. And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up, and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and stood up for to read.

17. And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet Esaias. And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written,

18. The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised,

19. To preach the acceptable year of the Lord.

20. And he closed the book, and he gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him.

21. And he began to say unto them, This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears.

22. And all bare him witness, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth. And they said, Is not his Joseph's son?

23. And he said unto them, Ye will surely say unto me this proverb, Physician, heal thyself: whatsoever we have heard done in Capernaum, do also here in thy country.

24. And he said, Verily I say unto you, No prophet is accepted in his own country.

25. But I tell you of a truth, many widows were in Israel in the days of Elias, when the heaven was shut up three years and six months, when great famine was throughout all the land;

26. But unto none of them was Elias sent, save unto Sarepta, a city of Sidon, unto a woman that was a widow.

27. And many lepers were in Israel in the time of Eliseus the prophet; and none of them was cleansed, saving Naaman the Syrian.

28. And all they in the synagogue, when they heard these things, were filled with wrath,

29. And rose up, and thrust him out of the city, and led him unto the brow of the hill whereon their city was built, that they might cast him down headlong.

30. But he, passing through the midst of them, went his way.

The Lesson in Every-Day Life.

As his custom was (v. 16). Great is the might of custom. Most of the good deeds of life which cultured people seem to do so quietly and easily, as if they were perfectly natural, are in reality only "second nature," and are the result of long and painful effort. I have heard of people being born with spoons in their mouths, but never of one who was born with a good habit in his mouth. Even Paderewski had to learn to play the piano, and had to work as hard at it as any one else, I suspect. I imagine he would tell you that it took some terrible struggles to force those restless, awkward hands to perform their prodigies of grace and power. And what a wonderful thing it is that unwilling feet can be taught to run cheerfully on kindly errands! I have people in my congregation whose feet have gotten so in the habit of going to church that they would almost go if they were cut off! Perhaps even Jesus had hard work to really get into the habit of going to the synagogue when he was a restless little fellow. Nine-tenths of church-going is "custom." Get into the custom, and it is hard to get out. Get out, and it is hard to get in.

The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he anointed me to preach (v. 18). The Master did not say, "because I am full of the Spirit, therefore I do these works" (which would have been true enough); but "the fact that I do these works makes me believe that the Holy Spirit has really anointed me." Mark the difference. I know plenty of people who reason the other way. They say, "I am a genius, and therefore this poem or essay of mine must be very wonderful." "I am a preacher, and therefore this sermon is a great work or art." Now, for one, I think that this is putting the cart before the horse. I would say: "The pudding is not good because you are a good cook, but you are a good cook because your pudding is good." Do not say, "I am a Sunday school teacher, or I am the president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and, therefore, like the king, I can do no wrong." Do not say, "I feel prompted to be kind and tender and helpful and trustful and hopeful, and to do good, and therefore I cherish the hope that God has called me into his kingdom."

Words of grace which proceeded out of his mouth (v. 22). You may be able to recite the multiplication table, or to declaim "Spartacus to the Gladiators," when you are "mad as a hornet," but you can never utter words like those of Jesus save when your heart is full of love. Not only will the lips refuse to form them, but the mind will refuse to coin them. Words of grace and truth are born only in the hearts of grace and truth.

No prophet is acceptable in his own country (v. 24). How many miserable poltroons hide behind this curious fact! You may be possibly great and good, and yet unappreciated at home; but the fact that nobody cares for you does not by any means prove that you really are great and good. I suppose that Benedict Arnold used to tell the people in Europe that the Americans did not know a great man when they saw one. They hanged a man in Texas for stealing horses, and he said that people always "stoned their prophets." Dan Thompson is as cross as a bear at home, and then, because he gets a good thrashing now and then, tells the boys that "home folks never do appreciate a feller." The porcupine might as well complain because Dan refused to buy him for a lap-dog. For every gentle and uncomplaining little prophet who is abused and unappreciated in his own home there are a thousand who are taken at ten times their real worth by tender-hearted parents. Don't hide behind that excuse any longer, Dannie.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172.000

THAT NEW SERIAL IS NEARLY READY

The new serial story, written expressly for The Blade, is nearly ready, and we expect to begin publication very soon. We have been holding off a little, because we have been getting so many new subscribers, and we desire them all to have it from the very beginning.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Goldwin Smith, some years ago, wrote: "I regard Abraham Lincoln as the marvel of history and, everything considered, the best product of the civilization of the New World." A fitting pendant to this is the opinion of the late Robert G. Ingersoll: "Lincoln was the grandest figure of the fiercest civil war. He is the gentlest memory of our world."

As the years pass, each recurrence of the anniversary of Lincoln's birth brings a truer appreciation of the man to the American people, a better comprehension of the tremendous work he was called upon to do, and the wonder of its accomplishment by one man. Even though he has been dead thirty-five years, the world has not fully taken his measure. Washington's fame is complete; that of Lincoln still grows.

Unread, unlettered and untraveled, he was the best informed man of his time. Unschooled in books of rhetoric and logic, his public utterances are classics of the English tongue. His mind was phenomenal in its vast resources and its varied attributes, while his moral nature was focussed upon the principles of justice, truth and mercy. He was fitted for action in the forest cabin of the frontier, or for the courts of kings. His mental quality was such that he never went beyond the comprehension of the unlearned masses, yet he always reached beyond the limits of the statesmen and diplomats of his time.

He was great in all attributes, but greatest in his unselfishness. Call the roll of the great men of our nation—yes, of the world, if you please—and note how very, very few sunk themselves completely in their life-work, and were free from selfish and sordid personal aims. Lincoln was without doubt one of these few. Not only was he great, but he was good—filled with an overwhelming sense of public duty, and the embodiment of all that is wise and true, just and honest, lovable and merciful.

His faith in the people never wavered amid the severest trials of the Civil War, his serene hope of the triumph of right never grew dimmer amid its bitterest disappointments. He died in the hour of triumph, when he saw the fruition of all for which he had toiled and labored, and he left behind him an example which strikes deeper and deeper into the hearts of his countrymen. As an American statesman, there was no one like him before, and if there be any to succeed him, it will be due to his living memory and the example of his influence.

RICHARD WIGGINTON THOMPSON.

"Uncle Dick" Thompson died on February 9, at his home in Lafayette, Indiana, aged 90 years. His public record dates back to the time when the old men of to-day were mere striplings. In fact, it is not believed there is now living a man whose public service antedates that of Mr. Thompson.

It was 66 years ago that Richard W. Thompson began his public career as member of the lower house of the Indiana legislature. He served but one term in that branch, and was then elected state senator. In 1840 he was Presidential elector on the Harrison ticket, and gave his most earnest support to "old Tippecanoe."

He served in Congress as a Whig in 1841-3, and again in 1847-9. He declined a renomination and also refused the Austrian mission under President Taylor and the recordership of the land office under Fillmore. He was an ardent admirer of Lincoln, and the great war President often called upon Thompson for advice. Lincoln urged him to accept a seat on the bench of the court of claims, but Thompson refused.

Mr. Thompson was a Presidential elector in 1864, and a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876. In the great Cincinnati convention of 1876, one of the most memorable ever held by the Republican party, Thompson placed in nomination for the Presidency Indiana's candidate, Oliver P. Morton. For two years he served on the circuit bench of Indiana, and when Hayes became President, Mr. Thompson was made secretary of the Navy. This office he resigned to become chairman of the American committee of the Panama Canal company.

Mr. Thompson for years was a familiar figure in national conventions, and it was he who framed many of the planks in a number of his party's platforms. He was a vigorous campaigner, a convincing public speaker and was the author of several political and economic works.

The last public appearance of Mr. Thompson was last fall, on the occasion of President McKinley's visit to Lafayette, when he acted as president of the day and introduced the chief executive to his fellow townsmen. His death removes an historic figure, and the whole country joins with Indiana in honoring the memory of one of her greatest sons.

By the way, has Mr. Bryan been interviewed on his running mate's interview, in which Mr. Sewall expressed his belief that President McKinley will be renominated and re-elected?

KENTUCKY WAR ENDED.

Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, has finally refused to sign the agreement made at Louisville between the Democratic and Republican leaders. He has ordered the troops to their homes, recalled the legislature from London, and will let events take their course. He will do all in his power to maintain himself in the office to which he was rightfully elected by the people; but if the Democratic majority in the legislature shall persist in its course, and declare Beckham governor, he will of course yield.

The unique quality of the situation is that the Goebel law puts the power to annul the will of the people into the hands of the legislature. That body is Democratic. If it shall oust Taylor, his only recourse would be to maintain his rightful place by force of arms. That he has determined to yield obedience to the law because it is the law, thus appealing to the people for vindication in the future, is high testimony to his patriotism. To bring on a civil war in the state, even in a righteous cause, would be to degrade Kentucky to the level of the so-called "republics" of South America.

The Democrats who formulated the Louisville agreement, admitted the iniquity of the Goebel law by promising to so amend it as to secure honest elections. The country understands this admission, and waits to see whether the repeal will be carried out. It will not do to say the refusal of Governor Taylor to sign the agreement absolves them from their promise. That promise was an acknowledgment that the law is unjust and unfair. This being admitted, there can be no escape from the duty of repealing it, and making the will of the people supreme. So long as the Kentucky legislature is Democratic, and the Goebel law stands, it will be impossible to have any but a Democratic governor; and, so long as that law is in force, it renders it an easy matter to count in a Democratic majority of the legislature.

END OF THE CENTURY.

We ask the attention of all readers who are interested in the question as to when a century ends and a new one begins, to a very interesting historical article on the first page, entitled "Dionysius Exiguus and His Era." You will also find, in the Question Bureau, on the second page, an explanation of the end of the century problem.

A THIRD FAILURE.

Gen. Buller's third attempt to relieve Gen. White's beleaguered garrison at Ladysmith has ended in failure. He is again on the south bank of the Tugela, and no nearer his objective point than before his first crossing of that stream.

It now appears likely that Gen. Roberts will open a campaign that will become the center of interest. He will move against the Free State forces in the west. He has a heavy force, and the country is more open than that in front of Ladysmith. The Boers will either have to allow him to advance, or bring all the force that can be spared from in front of Ladysmith and Kimberley to oppose Roberts' march. If the force in front of Buller is weakened he will force his way to Ladysmith. If it is not, then Roberts will advance through the Orange Free State.

This appears to be the plan of campaign which the British are developing. Two facts are to be considered in connection with coming operations. The first is, that the British army has been receiving reinforcements steadily, and it now numbers nearly 200,000 men. The second is, that the Boer force is as large as it can be made. There are no reserves to draw upon, and the adventurers who filter through to their aid from Europe by the Lorenzo Marquez route—the only available one—are not enough in numbers to cut a very large figure.

The situation is thus changed materially from what it was when the war began. It remains to be seen whether the difficult country, so admirably adapted to defensive operations, can give the Boers an advantage which will make up for the superior numbers of the British.

OHIO LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

Feb. 7 the lower branch of the Ohio legislature passed what is known as the Clark local option bill. The measure received 59 votes to 40 against it. An analysis of the vote shows that 48 Republicans voted for the bill and 11 against it, while 11 Democrats supported the measure and 29 opposed it.

The bill provides for local option not only by municipalities but by wards. If a majority of the voters of a ward do not want a saloon within its limits they can vote it out. An election can be held on petition of one-fourth of the voters, but such elections can not occur oftener than once in two years in any ward or municipality.

The fight in the house was made on the ward feature of the bill. The opponents claimed it would not result in lessening the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, as the saloons, if driven out of one ward, would move into another.

The advocates of the bill took the position that if the residents of a ward did not want a saloon they should have the power to get rid of it, and that the passage of the bill will cleanse the residence districts of the cities of the saloon and corral them in certain sections, so that they can be better and more easily regulated.

The bill now goes to the senate, where the friends of temperance and the liquor interests will put up a hard fight.

It is apparent to the student of the temperance movement in Ohio that further legislation against the saloon is bound to come. The Clark bill may fail to be made a law this session and may never be enacted, but there is a strong and growing sentiment that the saloon in Ohio is having its way too much. The disregard for law on the part of many saloonkeepers is tending to hasten additional legislation against he saloon. The feeling is general that the Dow tax is too small, much smaller than the tax levied in many of the other states. The disposition is growing to increase this tax from $350 to $500 or even to $1,000.

Sibley, the Democratic Congressman from Erie, Pa., was, in 1896, a contestant with Sewell for the second place on the Bryan ticket, and Sewell won. Now the latter says McKinley will be re-elected, while Sibley has openly become a Republican. How is that for Democratic unity?

February is cold as to weather, but it well deserves the epithet of the "fiery month." Up to date the total loss by fire in the United States during the month have been over $5,000,000.

REJECT THE TREATY!

The country rejoiced when the statement was sent out from Washington that a new treaty with Great Britain had been negotiated, by which England renounced whatever claim she might imagined she possessed under the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to joint control with ourselves over the Nicaragua canal. But the publication of the full text of the agreement has caused a revulsion of feeling. There is popular disappointment over its provisions.

The main point of objection is the agreement that the canal is to be kept neutral, and that we shall not fortify it. In other words, we are to find the money, construct the canal, and then, should we at any time engage in war with another country, we must allow the latter's war vessels, on their way to attack either our Pacific or Atlantic ports, to use the canal without let or hindrance.

The events of the war with Spain showed us the overshadowing importance of absolute control of the canal by ourselves in time of war. With two long coasts, facing different oceans, dotted with important ports, the need of a canal, whereby our naval vessels may pass quickly from one ocean to the other, is apparent to all. It will double the efficiency of our navy. In other words, a given number of war vessels, plus the canal, are as potential as a fleet of twice that number of vessels, without the canal.

Stress is laid upon the fact that the neutralization provisions are identically the same as those which are in force for the Suez canal. But the cases are different. The location of the Suez canal is such that the great commercial nations of Europe had a moral right to insist upon the neutralization of that canal. Great Britain was forced to yield to the demand. No nation's interests are such that she has a moral right to insist in this case. But the neutrality of the Suez canal is of no value in any war in which Great Britain is concerned. Look at the map of that portion of the world. At the western end of the Mediterranean stands Gibraltar, a British fortress. At the southern end of the Red Sea is Aden, a British naval station and stronghold. In case of war, the grip of Great Britain on the canal is just as effective as though each end were guarded by a formidable British fort.

We should have the right to fortify the canal, whether we ever exercise it or not. Possibly it will never be necessary. It is argued that, in case of war, our navy could and would patrol the seas outside the three-mile limit, and that this would be quite as effective as forts on land. Perhaps. But war vessels need coal and supplies, and the neutralization of the canal would prevent our having a naval station at either terminus of the canal. Further, heavy forts at each end of the ditch would have the navy free for other operations against the enemy.

The Blade's strongest objection to the treaty is that it contemplates the entrance of European powers into purely American affairs. It negatives the Monroe doctrine. Our primacy on this continent stands unchallenged to-day. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty admits European interference. We object to any recognition of the right of any European nation to join us in the regulation of affairs on the isthmus of Nicaragua. True, the old Bulwer-Clayton treaty recognized such a right, but that clause is the very one which we should have gotten rid of through the formal abrogation of that discredited agreement.

We feel certain that the Senate will refuse its assent to the treaty. All the indications point that way, and when the country considers the matter the senators opposed will find themselves reinforced by the powerful majority sentiment of the American people. The Nicaragua canal bill now pending in the House will be passed by that body—and it contains full provisions for constructing, fortifying and defending the canal. That bill will go to the Senate, and should there be passed. And then negotiations with England for the formal abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty must be taken up.

Absolutely equal privileges to the commerce of all nations is all that the world has any moral right to demand of us, and they will be freely granted. But our hands must be free to make the canal an adjunct to the national defense. As the treaty stands now we pay the expense of construction, take care of the canal, and police it, but it requires Uncle Sam, in his capacity of policeman, to carry neither revolver nor club.

"PART" OR "POSSESSION"?

The bill pending in Congress to establish a tariff for Porto Rico different from that which prevails in the United States brings to the front the question whether Puerto Rico is a part of the United States, in the sense that Ohio or New Mexico is a part of one organic whole, or is but a possession, under the control of this government through Congress, and to which the provisions of the constitution do not apply.

The national constitution declares that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." If Puerto Rico is a "part" of the United States, its tariff must be identical with ours, and there can be no duties collected here on imports therefrom, nor in the island on exports from this country.

The national constitution also declares that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States." It is contended that this is a clear recognition of the right of the United States to hold territory, which is therefore but a "possession," and not a "part" of the United States. If this view be correct, then Puerto Rico is under the control of Congress, the provisions of the constitution do not apply, and we have power to enact a separate tariff law, applying to that island alone, and suited to the existing conditions.

There is, however, no need of turning the nation into a debating school over the question. It is the function of the Supreme Court of the United States to interpret the constitution. Pass the Puerto Rican tariff bill, and then bring a case under it to test its constitutionality. This is the only mode whereby the point can be brought before that tribunal, and it will undoubtedly be taken. That the bill will pass Congress is reasonably certain, and, as soon as it does, it is a surety such a suit will be brought.

There are a number of Democrats in Ohio who are extremely anxious to know what John R. McLean really intends to do to one W. J. Bryan.

THE TREATY AGAIN.

The more the new treaty is discussed, the more varied are the opinions expressed. The Chicago Record, for instance, takes up the cudgels in favor of the ratification of the treaty, and advances a very good argument, which we reproduce herewith:

With the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in operation there is no prospect of securing the canal at all, because that treaty stipulates that the United States shall not acquire exclusive ownership or control over any waterway to be constructed connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty permits construction and ownership of the canal by the United States—and it never will be built in any other way—but it retains the provision of the old treaty regarding neutralization. Under the new treaty the waterway can be built just so soon as congress is willing to vote the funds. Reject that treaty and leave the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in operation and the Nicaragua canal will not be built at all, or at least not until another attempt to modify the old treaty shall meet with success.

There has always been an element in congress opposed to the construction of the canal because of transcontinental railway influence, and anxious for some plausible pretext for withholding support from the project. If the truth were known probably it would be found that some of those who are shouting loudest for the privilege of building a fortified waterway do not want any canal constructed. The jingoes and those who hide behind the cloak of jingoism are at the present time the worst enemies of the Nicaragua canal.

It will be seen that the question hinges on whether the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in force. It was the contention of Mr. Blaine and other statesmen that the seizure of British Honduras was a violation of one of its articles, and that, therefore, the United States should not be bound by it. Others of our public men have taken the opposite view. It seems clear that the present secretary of state, Mr. Hay, believes it still to be of full force and effect. The language of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty shows this clearly.

It is quite true, as the Record argues, that the rejection of the present treaty leaves the former one still in force, if it be effective at all. But is it certain that the British government will be strenuous on the matter of the canal's neutrality? In the pending treaty, she yields the point as to allowing the United States to build and own the canal. If the Senate shall reject it, on the ground that the clause for the neutralization of the canal is inadmissible by the United States, may we not expect England to surrender that point?

Why should she not? The only case in which the neutrality of the canal would be vital to her is that of war with the United States. A state of war abrogates all treaties. Hence a treaty of neutrality between England and us would not be worth the paper upon which it is written. And England knows this perfectly well. Why, then, should she consider this provision vital?

THE COURTS ON TRUSTS.

When new conditions arise, and questions growing out of them demand legislative or judicial interference, the demagogue and the ignoramus spring to the front with ready-made plans of adjustment, which generally would work incalculable harm. The wiser heads endeavor to seek some method of adjustment which will conserve the rights of the people without doing unnecessary injury to any one.

The latter-day combinations in trade and industry, commonly called trusts, furnish a case in point. The demagogues are rampant, but they are incapable of formulating any reasonable plan of checking abuses which may arise out of these combinations. So they are endeavoring to rouse the prejudices and animosities of the unthinking, to further their own selfish ends—which generally take the form of office-seeking.

The courts are rendering valuable aid, however. As cases come before them, new points are raised, and they are steadily evolving a body of decisions, founded in equity and justice, which point the way to be followed in dealing with these huge latter-day combinations.

The latest of these is a decision of the state supreme court of Minnesota, which clearly differentiates between legitimate combinations for self-protection and the promotion of lawful purposes, and those combinations which are organized to injure or destroy the business of competing persons or corporations. This decision holds that men may combine to seek higher returns upon their capital or better pay for their labor; but that they may not combine to ruin the business of a competitor out of malice.

The case was that of a suit by a commission merchant of Minneapolis against the Produce Exchange of that city. The latter includes nearly all the local commission men. The exchange refused to deal with the plaintiff, and expelled itself to induce his customers to leave him. He sued for $25,000 damages. The lower court gave him a verdict. The case was appealed to the supreme court of the state, which sustains the decision.

The Produce Exchange set up the defense that it was organized to protect its members from attack, and that its members had the legal right to refuse to deal with any obnoxious person. It was not shown why this person was obnoxious, save that he was not a member of the exchange. But the court held that the action of the exchange was not to advance any of its legitimate interests, and therefore was prompted by a malicious desire to injure the plaintiff in his business. The decision is a most important one, and we have no doubt it will form a precedent in the future for all such cases.

INDIAN AND FILIPINO.

The Society of the Colonial Wars in New York held its annual dinner recently. Mr. William E. Dodge, responding to the toast, "The Pilgrims and the Puritan Fathers," paid tribute to Senator Hoar as one of their descendants, but dissented from the anti-expansion views of the latter for this reason:

The early Pilgrims did not ask leave of the Indians when they settled in New England. They settled there, determined to make a home, and that was the first idea of expansion. So when Senator Hoar talks so strongly on our rights in the Pacific, I should like to have him talk about how his forefathers settled in New England, and to have his views about that.

Hoar's views on that matter would be interesting, but he is not likely to discuss the topic. His forefathers dealt far worse with the Indians of Massachusetts Bay than the United States is dealing with the Filipinos. We are not taking their lands, nor selling them into slavery, nor refusing to recognize their rights in any way. We propose to give them a better government than they ever had, and as much share in it as they are fitted to manage.

Bryan insists that free silver is not dead, in the face of the fact that it has been in the receiving vault since 1896.

THE OHIO MAN AGAIN.

The President has made a good beginning in the selection of the new Philippine commission by placing Judge William H. Taft at its head. By virtue of this appointment Judge Taft will be the first American civil governor of the Philippines. The position requires a man of thorough legal training, and the judicial habit of mind, and the eminent jurist selected possesses them in the highest degree.

The new commissioner is a son of the late Hon. Alphonso Taft, a well-known statesman and jurist of a generation ago. He is an Ohio man, and his selection is another tribute to the general all-around equipment of Ohio's sons. No matter what may be the duties of a position, no matter what special qualities of mind and training may be required, it is always possible to find in Ohio a man who possesses them, along with the qualities enabling him to put them to successful use, and fulfil his duties with credit to himself and honor to his state.

There are some people who consider this claim of peculiar fitness to be either a joke or a mere assumption. It is neither. It is a fact; and the causes are not far to seek. First, Ohio was settled by a greater diversity of colonists than any other state. Virginia contributed her quota; the hardy pioneers of Kentucky filled the southern valleys; Connecticut and New England occupied the Western reserve; the sturdy Germans of Pennsylvania, and minor streams of immigration, added to the diversity. From these bold and hardy pioneers there has come a mixed strain of descendants, possessing the best qualities of each.

Added to this heredity, comes the effect of environment. Ohio is the gateway between the east and the west. All the largest lines of traffic and travel between the Atlantic coast and the entire west pass through her area. Her surface is gridironed with railways. As a result, our people travel a great deal. They do not vegetate in one spot; hence they are less affected by petty provincial jealousies and prejudices. The environment is such that the mental horizon is enormously broadened.

To heredity and environment must be added training. From the very first settlement of the state, the schoolhouse and the church were the first public buildings to be erected. The education and morals of the rising generation was the first care of the pioneers, and the public schools of the state have always held a proud position. Nor is the higher education neglected. Every town of every size has its high school, and the state is dotted with colleges. With these advantages of heredity, environment and education, what wonder is it that the Ohio man is a phenomenon?

GEN. OTIS.

Major General Otis will be relieved of his command in the Philippines, at his own request, and return to the United States. This will be done as soon as the new Philippine commission reaches Manila, which will be, probably, by the latter part of April.

The impatience of the American people last fall led to much criticism of Gen. Otis which the event has proved hasty and unwise. Perhaps it may be true that he did not realize the magnitude of the Filipino insurrection; but let us make a proper distinction between his opinions and his acts. What *is* there, in the military operations conducted under his orders, which would have been changed by a change in his opinion as to the rebellion?

The unsatisfactory outcome of the campaign last summer was due to the fact that the terms of the volunteers in the Philippines ended at that time. Gen. Otis was then left without enough troops to garrison the towns captured in the various movements to the north and east of Manila. The withdrawal of the volunteers necessitated the evacuation of the area gained.

But in October, even before the rainy season was over, he found himself with a force able to not only capture but hold; and the movement than begun has swept the rebel government out of existence, scattered its armies, and we now control almost all the insurgent area. Scattered bands of rebels still prowl in the mountains, but all semblance of an effective army is gone.

General Otis has had a most onerous task. He was military commander-in-chief as well as governor. His daily work was appalling in its immensity. He has proved himself an invaluable man in the position; an acute lawyer, a thorough diplomat, a wise governor and an able general. The nation will pay him due honor on his return.

"IS" OR "ARE?"

The Journal of Education, published simultaneously in Boston and Chicago, has been annoyed by the lack of uniformity in treating the number of the term "United States." A short time ago it sent out circulars to leading editors, proofreaders, authors and publishers, and in its current issue publishes a symposium of their replies. The question was put in this form: Shall we say, "The United States is a republic," or, "The United States are a republic?" There is a diversity in the replies—some preferring one form, and some the other. The majority of the replies, however, take the same position as did the Blade, whose response is herewith reproduced from the Journal:

The Blade uses the form "The United States is." This point was settled by the Civil War. That decided that this union is not a congeries of independent states, any one of which may resume its independence by a formal withdrawal or secession from the union, but an indivisible whole—hence a unit; hence "is."

All that is left of the Filipino insurrection is a few scattered bands of insurrectos, who are resorting to brigandage.

The Tugela river must be good natured else it would lose its temper because it is crossed so often by the British.

If W. J. Bryan had any political sense he would realize that he is on a cold trail.

COMMENTS OF THE WEEK.

In South Africa.

The reports from Boer sources of the repulse of the forward movements of Generals Buller and Macdonald are fully confirmed by the British war office. Both comands have fallen back to their bases on the Tugela and Modder rivers after "feeling the enemy's strength." The very moderate amount of "feeling" done, however, lends color to the suggestion made by expert observers that both attacks were feints made to keep the enemy engaged while General Roberts is starting the main movement through the Orange Free State, which was the original objective. Indeed, Gen. Macdonald met no repulse whatever. He retired when a combined scheme for surrounding a Boer force failed owing to the timely flight of the enemy. It is noteworthy that the British public now faces the situation coolly and is no longer "plunged in gloom" at the report of every failure to penetrate the Boer line of defense. It has outgrown the hysterical stage and is disposed to wait patiently and to make all necessary sasrifices to vindicate British paramountcy in South Africa. No doubt the popular faith in Roberts and Kitchener, who are now directing the campaign, accounts largely for this more philosophical and quietly resolute mood of the British people.

Our Consular Service.

There is no doubt that the consular service of the United States could be improved. But we should not overlook the fact that, as compared with other nations, the American staff of commercial agents abroad compares favorably, as a whole, with similar corps accredited from other countries. Should an additional portfolio—that of the secretary of commerce—be added to the cabinet of the United States, the consular service would become a part of the machinery of that department. Congress is disposed to fix upon a test of efficiency before sending any representative of this government abroad. Such a statute cannot be passed too quickly if the national lawmakers wish to legislate for business benefit.

California's New Senator.

One of the senatorial deadlocks which have caused so much trouble has been broken at last. The California legislature, at a special session, has elected Thomas B. Bard United States Senator. Mr. Bard was not a candidate at the at the late session, and only the impossibility of agreeing upon any one of the politicians who figured prominently in the contest has induced the Republican legislators to set them all aside and give the prize to an eminently fit man not closely identified with party politics. Mr. Bard is a business man of character and a lawyer by early training. He was born and educated in Pennsylvania, and would have remained in that state had not ill health forced him to go to California.

Mr. Bard is the president of an independent oil company and is interested in beet sugar. He has fought the sugar trust and the Standard Oil company—facts cited to refute the allegation that the trusts have used money to secure his election. He has held no public position. He has strong convictions on the questions of the day and has not hesitated to express them. He has supported the Philippine policy of the administration. He is quoted as saying: "I believe the newly acquired possessions of the United States should be retained, every foot of them, and placed under the blessings of American civilization." He made a short speech to the legislature after the confirmation of his election in joint session, in which he declared his platform to consist of "the homely virtues of honesty and industry." This is the kind of Senator the states ought to send to Washington.

India's Famine.

It is almost impossible at this distance to conceive of the suffering that must, before another crop is harvested, come upon that part of India's population which lives in the famine district. This district comprises an area of 400,000 square miles—that is to say, territory from which eight states the size of New York could easily be covered. New York's extreme length is 310 miles, its extreme breadth 310 miles. Heretofore in famine years the English government has done much to alleviate suffering, and English private philanthropy has done more, but now the English government and English private philanthropy are preoccupied.

Our Interests in Turkey.

Our minister to Turkey, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, who has returned for a short time on leave of absence reports a satisfactory settlement of several questions that have long perplexed our State department. With regard to the sultan's promise of payment of our indemnity claims for destruction of missionary property five years ago, it must be said that neither the sultan's word nor his bond will be accepted as final, and that until the money is paid over the question may still be considered as pending. But the other advantages gained in part by Mr. Straus's efforts are more important. The right to establish American consulates throughout Turkey; the right for Americans to travel through the country without molestation, and the entrance of American flour to the Turkish market, are most creditable achievements. It remains to be seen whether there will be unforeseen obstructions in the practical enforcement of these rights, or whether the illimitable capacity for promises will find some new way for Turkish officials to postpone them. The establishment of consulates will be a good thing for American trade, and may do something for the spread of more enlightened ideas there. The Young Turkey party may find encouragement in these changes when they come into full operation.

A Stamp Question.

The postoffice department wishes to put a stop to the practice of large merchants buying their stamps of small postoffices. Postmasters of a certain grade are paid according to their stamp sales, and hence they have induced some users of many stamps to buy of them, either through friendship, or through pecuniary inducements; for largely increasing their sales they could afford to offer discounts to large buyers of stamps and still make money. By giving the large cities special stamps, the department hopes to abate this "evil," at no matter what cost of bitter artistic rivalry between cities. This, however, will be more than offset by the joy of the philatelists.

New German Navy.

The plan of the new German navy bill is so stupendous that there is some justification for the theatrical scene planned by the government to make its first reading impressive. It proposes to expend 400,000,000 marks and to double the present strength of the navy in battleships and fighting cruisers. Opposition to it has not disappeared, but the surprise is that it is not greater and that it comes with most vigor from the Catholic party, moved by political considerations and probably ready for a deal, rather that from the Agrarian party, moved by economic reasons. The significant thing is the tendency of political forces in Germany more and more to obey commercial and industrial rather than landholding and farming motives. It is what happened in England in the middle of the century, though the genius of the German nation leads the new impulse to seek expression in military rather than economic terms. Passage of this bill will invite comparison of the German with the American navy. This has grown by steady, natural accretion to fourth place, Germany holding fifth. It is quite likely that this same steady growth will maintain the same relation ten years hence, in spite of Germany's sensational jump.

The Soudan Mutiny.

England, acting through Egypt, had just finished the task of regaining the Soudan, lost by the Mahdi's rising of

PORTRAIT AT LAST PLEASES QUEEN MINA.

Amsterdam, Holland, is preparing to celebrate its 600th birthday, which occurs this year. The wealthy burghers, who are proud of their town, mean to make the festival a magnificent affair. The queen will come down from The Hague in great state, and, of course, will be the honored guest. A flock of kings, princes, dukes and other nobles will be in attendance from all parts of Europe.

The young queen, who takes a justifiable pride in her own personal appearance, is at last satisfied with a medallion of herself. The lucky artist is Hans Jansen. So pleased is the young ruler with the work that she has ordered the likeness put on all the coins and postage stamps. This necessitates the destruction of all the dies at the mint and all the plates at the postage stamp factory.

This is the third time that the queen has done this. She has never been satisfied heretofore with the likenesses of herself that adorn the currency.

"They make me look 50 years old," she said to the trembling postage stamp factory superintendent. "Perhaps I may look like that when I am a grandmother, but the thing is a libel on me now."

Art in Holland hardly tends to the idealization of a subject. Impressionist methods are not in vogue. If a person is plump and uninteresting looking, the tendency of the artist is to make him look more so.

The queen, however, is such a patriot that she would not listen to the suggestion that she should import a painter from Paris who would make a blonde or brunette of her, or anything else he was paid to do.

GEORGIE'S PA ON SKATES.

Paw took me and the pupp and Little albert out skaten in the park the other Day. When he came home in the afternoon and Told us what he had on his mind maw sed:

"It seems to me kind a Foolish that a man of your aige wants to go Out and get Chilled thru and mebby brake a lsig or sumthing, or catch the New moanyeh, when they are nothing to be gained by it, and you have a fambly to support."

"Maw," paw says, "it is One of the graitest draw backs of my life that you always keep thinking I am too old to Take a ninterest in things whare the vigger of fresh Yung manhood is needed. I no they are some appearances against me. I Couldn't no You as Long as I have and still be a boy, but It surprises me Every time I think how well I bare up under it. I spose there wasn't enuybuddy in the hole country where I was raised that Could beat me skating, when I was in practus. It always seemed to com nacheral for me to glide over the Glassy surface as graceful as a necgle in its flite."

Maw made me promus to keep Little albert from harm, and we Started. After we got to the place a sporty Looking Fello hollered, when paw was puttin on his skates:

"My, oh my, look at the Old folks."

"I'll Give that Gay Creacher hart disease when I get started," paw says; "I'll she him a Few things he never saw performed on skates before."

Then he got up and took a Few steps and Begun to Give the best immut tashen of a Fly trying to Get offin a piece of sticky paper that I ever witnessed, and the pupp went out on the ice to help along the excitement, and I got mixed up with paw's feat, when about the next thing I noticed was paw Layin violent hands on a Beautiful gurl that was there with the yung man who skoffed at paw. If the gurl would of been a telegraff pole I spose paw would of enjoyed her society even more, but she hapened to be handy, and a man who was looking on with me and Little albert hollered:

"That's rite. Don't stand on seremony."

Paw didn't, and the gurl sat down rite beside him. After paw Explained that he didn't mean Enny harm and would of ax her permission before Grabbing her only he Hadn't time, the yung man who made the Remarks came and helped her up and looked pritty mad at paw.

By that time he was where he could take another start, and I got out of the way.

He came down younanimusly, and didn't seem to Care who found Out about it. I dunno what Younanimusly is. But that is what a Man with a kind hart that Came Out on the ice to See if enuything Could be done Called it.

After while paw Sat up, and I unfastened his Skates. While I was doing it he Says:

"George."

"What?" I set.

"If I make a Will Some time and then Die and Enybuddy tries to Brake it because I set to give evidences of In Sanity, don't ever let On about this, Will you?"

—Georgie, in Chicago Times-Herald.

HE CAME DOWN YOUNANIMUSLY AND DIDN'T SEEM TO CARE.

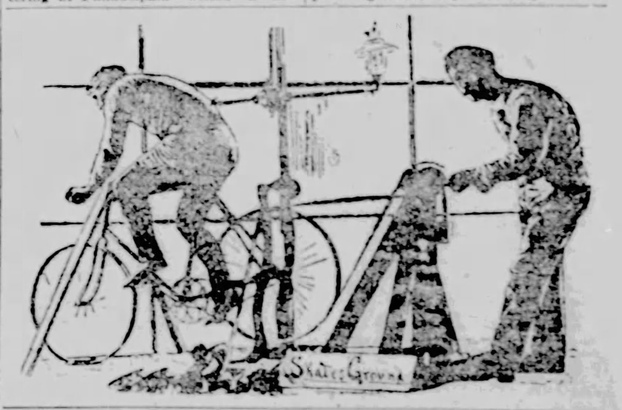
THIS BICYCLIST MAKES HIS TRAINING PAY.

A queer contrivance for the training of bicyclists is that invented by John H. Lake, of Richmond terrace, Port Richmond, S. I. The machine was constructed so that he might be in position to train during the winter months, thereby enabling him to keep in condition for bicycle races in which he anticipates entering at Philadelphia within a few weeks. To obviate loss of energy in his training he has erected a stationary stand in the window of his store, to which is fastened his bicycle. From its rear wheel he has connected a belt with an old bicycle hub, on one end of which is secured a four inch pully and at the other end an emery wheel about six inches in diameter.

From 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock every evening Mr. Lake may be seen pedalling on his peculiar invention, while his partner is busily engaged in grinding skates, scissors and knives, much to the amusement of the merry villagers who congregate in front of his window.

Mr. Lake is required to pedal a distance of about one and a half miles in order to sharpen one pair of skates. His bicycle is geared at 112 and has a twenty-eight inch rear wheel. When pedalling moderately the emery wheel is driven at a speed of about thirty-five hundred revolutions to the minute, but when pedalling at racing speed the revolutions of the wheel are increased to five thousand a minute.

Mr. Lake is one of the crack riders of the Harlem Wheelmen and has captured a great many trophies for the club, among them being a cup which he won in the seventy-five mile pursuit race at Madison Square Garden.—New York Herald.



eighteen years ago. It took over ten years of slow progress to carry the Anglo-Egyptian arms from Wady Halfa to Khartoum, and Kitchener had hardly completed the work of re-establishing authority there before he was called away to the task of subduing the Boers.

Now it appears that the Soudanese troops, which under the control of Kitchener and in the presence of English regiments were useful in the defeat of the Khalifa, are in mutiny. If, as is reported, these troops are the sole reliance for keeping the disaffected slave traders in check and opposing the Abyssinian projects of claiming territory on the Nile, it is within the range of possibilities that a new rising may come and the work of years in reconquering the Soudan be wholly lost.

If this occurs, in addition to the advance of Russian influence to the Persian gulf, the Salisbury cabinet will stand in history as the most modern instance of Aesop's fable of the dog who dropped the real piece of meat in order to snatch at the reflection of it in the water.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton.

Speltz—What is it Catalog tells.

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

Mahlon Luther, Bethel, Pa., astonished the world by growing 320 bushels Salzer Oats; J. Brenner, Middleton, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Imsdorf, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 250 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 50 bush. fodder and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer rape, Japan Clover, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. 100,000 lbs. Seed Potatoes

25 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.

Catalog alone, 5c. H: 494

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It Is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember), teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.65
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	1.20

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

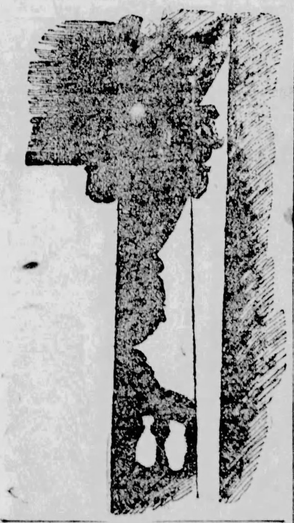
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

PICTURE OF QUEEN ON WHITE HOUSE PORCH.

The profile of Queen Victoria is cast upon one of the pillars of the White House porch every sunshiny day. The most eastern column of the front four is the one selected by Old Sol upon which to draw his startling picture.

Victoria's shadow can be seen only from the north windows of the executive mansion or from the porch itself, for it is thrown upon the south side of the post.

The silhouette appears promptly at a quarter before the noon hour and faces east, toward the capitol. As the members and Senators upon the hill gather for



their daily deliberations the face of England's grand old woman grows in distinctness and watches them. Outlined as though by a master artist against the snowy column bathed in the sunlight, the queen's brow, nose, lips and chin appear with unerring fidelity.

At about the time the Senate and House are called to order by their respective officers Victoria fades away, or, rather, is lost in the shadow and the white pillar becomes dark.—New York World.

THE TWO HANDED HAND-SHAKE

Two hands are needed for the newest handshake, and umbrellas and parasols are, in consequence, to be made with bracelet handles. "A long, slow, gradually increasing pressure, suddenly relaxed," is the translation of part of a French description of the greeting.

It sounds pleasant—it does by the right persons.

The drawback to such a custom is that the up-to-date artificiality-loving people

who will adopt it are not the ones in whose clasp we can rejoice in letting our hands linger.

There is a timid, quick little squeeze which speaks better than words of a friend's sympathy; the emotional love that creates it could not be expressed in a long, slow, gradually increasing pressure.

Only the warmest-natured, yet self-reserved, folk shake hands like that and they do it very rarely; but when you feel the touch you may be sure that the gift of a genuine love has blessed you for once, at least, in your lifetime.—New York Journal.

Charity.

Clara—At Jennie's wedding last week, owing to a misunderstanding, she had to wait at the church thirty minutes for the bridegroom.

Maude—Oh, well, thirty minutes isn't anything to a woman who has waited thirty years.

England Guards The Suez Canal.

Chicago Times-Herald.

It is very sweet and commendable in the British diplomatists to hold up the neutrality of the Suez canal as an object lesson as to how this nation should neutralize the Nicaragua canal—but it is also devilish sly and crafty.

The history and geography of that great waterway show British diplomacy and power at its best. The plan was broached by M. de Lesseps in 1852. The consent of the Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, French and Austrian governments was obtained. Germany did not count in those days, and the British government held aloof. A campany was formed and the work commenced in 1858 by an English contractor. The cost was estimated at $40,000,000.

The canal was formally opened in 1870.

In 1874 the British government acquired for $20,400,000 the 176,602 shares of the Khedive.

From the date of this purchase the Suez canal became an English ditch.

England declared its neutrality in 1877.

A glance at the map shows that this neutrality places the control of the Suez canal in the lion's jaws as completely as though it were fortified from Port Said to the Indian ocean.

The Mediterranean sea has long been known as the greatest of the English lakes.

Gibraltar (British) commands its entrance, and Cyprus (British) guards its eastern end, not 300 miles from Port Said.

Malta, in the middle of the Mediterranean, is in the direct line of travel from Gibraltar and all points east of Italy to the Suez canal.

Crete, which has been pacified by British troops, and is the rendezvous of British warships, blocks the entrance to the Dardanelles, and is only a day's sail from Port Said.

The Suez canal is through Egyptian territory all the way, and all the world knows, and Europe cannot forgive, the relations that exist between Egypt and England.

Now take a glance at the other entrance to the canal at the southern extremity of the Red sea. Perim island, right in the neck of the bottle, is British, and not 120 miles away is the port and fortress of Aden, which dominates the whole situation.

As if this were not enough to make the neutrality of the Suez canal satisfactory to John Bull, the entire southern coast of the Gulf of Aden, with its chief port, Berbera, is a British protectorate.

Squat at both entrances of the seas which are connected by the Suez canal, John Bull has fortified its neutrality so effectually that he defies the whole concert of Europe.

But even such fortified neutrality of the Nicaragua canal will not satisfy the United States.

As it stands, the Isthmus of Panama is a part of the coast defenses of the United States. It is a barrier protecting our Pacific coast.

It gives to the United States the dominating voice in the destinies of this hemisphere.

It is the backbone of the Monroe doctrine.

If this barrier is cut, the United

States will demand and enforce its control, not through the consent of Europe, but in virtue of its dominance on this continent.

THE CAREER OF JUDGE H. TAFT.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Just as General Wood made great pecuniary sacrifices to accept the task of reorganizing Cuba, so Mr. Taft gives up his life judgship and his easy lot to take to the hard, driving work of his new post. When such men can be secured to take up America's work in our new possessions it is idle to say that the American people are not capable of managing colonies. It is not yet decided whether the commission that is to go to the Philippines shall consist of three or five members. Nor are the other members chosen. Colonel Denby and Professor Worcester of the present commission are under consideration. Professor Schurman does not care to go on with the work. When the new commission goes out it will be accompanied by a large staff of men carefully selected for the work of starting up a rudimentary government. It is hoped soon to withdraw the rule of the bayonet and substitute that of the civil executive.

William Howard Taft was born in Cincinnati Sept. 15, 1857. He graduated from Yale in 1878, studied law at Cincinnati Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1880, was assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county in 1881, resigned in 1882 to become collector of internal revenue, resigned to resume the practice of law in 1883, was appointed assistant county solicitor of Hamilton county in 1885, resigned to become judge of the Superior court of Cincinnati in 1887, was elected to the same bench for five years in 1888, resigned in 1890 to become soliciter general of the United States. He was commissioned United States judge for the sixth circuit March 17, 1892, and has ever since held that post. His father was a member of the cabinet and diplomatist. Judge Taft is possessed of a moderate private fortune.

Joke for Folk of Franklin Town.

One of the jokes going the rounds is to go into the barroom of a hotel and say to the gentlemanly bartender, "Have you got a dollar bill for a little chicken feed?" "Certainly," the accommodating bartender will reply, laying upon the bar a crisp one-dollar note, whereupon the questioner takes from his pocket a handful of corn.—Franklin (Pa.) News.

In the past ten years the production of wheat has increased 54 per cent in the South, and the number of hogs raised there has, during that period, nearly doubled.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

Hood's Pills.

BEAUTY SECRET

Remarkable Discovery Whereby Every Lady May Now Attain the Perfect Bloom of Youth.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail Prepaid and Sealed in Plain Wrapper to All Who Send Name and Address.

It has remained for a Cincinnati woman to discover the secret of a perfect skin. She has at last found the key to feminine beauty. All the sighs and heartaches over a poor appearance may now be banished, for it is within the means of every lady, young or middle aged, to have the clearest and most refined complexion so

MRS. BERT KILEY.

dear to a woman's heart. And what is still more pleasing and convincing, Mme. M. Ribault who discovered this great secret sends free to every woman who writes a sufficient quantity of the beautifier to show her how easy it is to attain beauty when you know the simple truth and the right remedies. Mrs. Bert Kiley, 103 Ward avenue, Bellevue, Ky., obtained a free trial of Mme. Ribault, and here is what she says of it: "I am perfectly delighted with the result. My complexion from the time I was a little girl was always a source of vexation and as I grew to years these horrid pimples, blackheads and other blemishes got worse and worse. When I became a young lady in long dresses, began to think of beaux and parties there was many a bitter disappointment for me, all because of my horrid, freckled and unsightly skin. The past few years have seen wonderful changes, and all on account of Mme. Ribault's complexion beautifier. I have a beautiful home and my husband never fails to remark about my clear and charming complexion. Every lady ought to send at once and get a free trial."

It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, contains no oil, grease, paste, chemicals or poisons of any kind and is absolutely pure.

Write to Mme. M. Ribault, 240 Elsa building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and she will mail free, prepaid, in a plain sealed wrapper a free package of her wonderful beautifiers and you will always bless the day you wrote. Do not fail to write to-day.

BABY CARRIAGES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In a place like New York, says the Mail and Express, where baby carriages are so common and so cheap that they are found in plenty even among the poor, the Philippine baby carriage seems very remarkable. Perambulators are rare in the Philippines. Only the wealthy possess them, and they are crude in the extreme. "They look," says a correspondent from Manila, "for all the world like clothes baskets on four very small wheels. Sometimes the perambulator

does for a cradle as well, and is so arranged that the basket sets in a frame and can be swung."

The less wealthy make a baby carriage from a box, with the crudest sort of wheels. In some of the smaller towns there is but one perambulator, and it is used in turn by all the families of the village. The carriage shown in the picture is the only one in Las Penas, a little town near Manila. It is made of a box, with two little seats built in and a wooden awning on top. The elder sister is giving the two babies a ride in front of the house. When she gets through, the carriage will be passed on to the next house, and so on through the village, until all the babies have had an airing.

ANIMALS ARE FOND OF MIRRORS

I saw a performing monkey the other day. He went through many tricks very successfully, says a writer in the London News. Toward the end of the performance he was ordered to put on his cocked hat before a hand mirror—which he did. He was next told to set it straight and he tried on his general's headgear repeatedly, at different angles, causing much laughter. When all was over and the organ man and his helper and the two monkeys were preparing to depart, I saw that "the general" had possessed himself of the little mirror and was studying his own countenance with great delight. He had placed the glass on top of the barrel organ and he bent over it again and again, grimacing energetically. He afterwards picked up his mirror and contemplated himself earnestly and contentedly at different angles. His face had been prounouly sad—like the faces of most monkeys I have seen—but now the wrinkles smoothed themselves out and he nearly smiled.

Why is it that dogs hardly ever regard a picture as a picture, but as a surface with patches of color dotted over it? In all my large canine acquaintance I know but one dog who sees that portraits are likenesses of people. As for his own reflection in a glass, a dog generally pitches it for an enemy and "goes" for it. Later, when knocks on the nose and absence of scent have done their part in convincing him of his mistake, a dog will look coldly, not to say despitefully, at the mirror. Sometimes it is as if dogs resented their reflections as caricatures of themselves.

Unlike the dogs, Cocoro was a Greek cock, to whom a devoted owner dedicated fourteen years of affection. One of his pastimes was to contemplate his reflection for hours at a time and quite demurely, he placed himself opposite the mirror above a chest of drawers for this express purpose. He died this summer, and his owner was utterly disconsolate. Cocoro knew his name, came when called and was the joy of his Greek mistress.

Perhaps London society or the diplomatic world has not forgotten the canary that belonged to the daughters of a minister to the court of St. James. The bird woke the young ladies daily by pecking their lips. This was one way of "kissing good morning."

Doing the Impossible.

"There's no use in trying to do the impossible," said the discouraged religious editor.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the society reporter. "It has been done. I was at a meeting of a literary club yesterday, and one lady there who read an original poem made 'bon mot' rhyme with 'have got.'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

AMATEUR REFORMER.

He Encounters a Man With a Diamond, an Idea and Lays Them Out.

The stocky individual in the waiting-room at the railway station folded up the paper he had been reading and yawned in a large, open-faced sort of way.

"I wish the papers would let up on this twentieth-century business," he said, addressing a preoccupied, lonesome looking man who happened to be sitting near him. "I'm tired of it."

"The papers take the wrong view of it, perhaps," suggested the other.

"All of them but one or two. The way I look at it, there's only one side to the question."

"Yes?"

"Yes, sir. It's as plain as the nose on your face. When we got to the year 1900 we got into the twentieth century. You can see that easy enough when you look at it in the case of a man that's taking a century run on a bicycle—

You are right about its being tiresome business," interposed the other man, stretching his long legs out before him and leaning back wearily in his seat.

"You don't see it as I do, maybe?"

"No."

"You think we're in the nineteenth century?"

"Certainly."

"Now, just one moment. Can't you' see—"

"My friend, to what's the use of our arguing a perfectly self-evident proposition? It's a waste of time on your part to try to prove an absurdity, and it would be a waste of time for me to argue with you or any other man who has kicked himself into the next century a year ahead of time."

"I think I can convince you in about one minute—"

"Begging your pardon, I've heard a dozen times over all you can possibly say about it. The case is as plain as that imitation diamond on your shirt front."

"Getting personal, are you?"

"Not any more so than you were when you said it was as plain as the nose on my face. What had the plainness of my nose to do with it?"

"I didn't mean—"

"I wasn't sticking it into the discussion, was I?"

"No, sir, and I wasn't sticking my diamond into it, either, was I?"

"Begging your pardon again, sir, you were. When a man combs his necktie to one side to show the diamond in his shirt front he sticks that diamond into any discussion he puts his facial mug into. He challenges the public judgment on the genuineness of that diamond. I am merely taking up that challenge as a part of the public when I tell you it isn't genuine. Nobody may have told you about it. If so—"

"No, sir, it isn't anybody's business. It's my diamond, I think."

"But that, as I have been trying to break to you gently, is where you mistake. It isn't anybody's diamond. It's a fraud."

"You'll excuse me for saying I think you've got a whole lot of cheek! It doesn't concern you, sir, but I paid—"

"Doesn't matter how much you paid for it. You were swindled, I tell you, if you bought that for a real diamond."

"Possibly, sir, I may know as much about diamonds as you do."

"And, again, you may not. Do you know sir, that a diamond is simply crystallized carbon, absolutely pure—purer than any baking powder—"

"I think I know a diamond when I see it, anyhow.

"If you don't know its chemical composition how can you be said to know anything at all about it? Do you know that a glass can be cut to look like a diamond? Do you know that glass is nothing but melted sand, or, to put it more scientifically, that it is merely silica, mixed with an alkali, and fluxed by means of—"

"Say, what has all that got to do with the question of the twentieth—"

"Isn't it Phillips Brooks who says there are two great regions in which every true man lives—the region of thought and that of action, and that it is impossible to separate the two? He must necessarily live in both. If he does not he shows he is not a true man. He is a cheap skate—"

"Who's a cheap skate?"

"Don't undertake to tell me, either, that a stream can never rise higher than its source. I know better. Look at a steam fire engine, standing on the ground and shooting a four-inch stream from the datum line into a sixth-story window—"

"Once again, sir, what has all that to do with the twen—"

"Neither is the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before a benefactor worth mentioning—I don't care who he is. Any fellow with five cents' worth of lawn grass seed and a place to plant it in can make a thousand grow where nothing but boys grew before. But he's got to have a shotgun besides. The true benefactor, sir, is the man who can cause a wart to disappear from the spot where it originally grew—"

"Yes, but—"

"Again, I knew a man once who never had clean hands, but he had a lovely soul. He was a Swiss baker—"

"May I ask what you are talking about?"

"Yes, sir," said the long-legged man, rising and moving toward the gate, where a man in uniform was guarding the trainshed from everybody but confidence men, "now that I can get into the car I don't mind telling you that I have been trying to sidetrack a ninety-nine-year century crank. Your diamond is all right, sir. Good afternoon."

Five minutes afterward the long-legged man, leaning comfortably back in his seat and absent-mindedly watching the flying landscape through the car window, was speeding on his way to Lake Forest.—Chicago Tribune.

FOX TERRIER IS AN ACROBAT

He's an acrobatic fox terrier and he learned all his tricks himself. His master is an expressman and took him with him on the seat for company's sake when the dog was only a pup. The pup learned to do all his tricks on the wagon during the long, tiresome drives about town. He learned to ride on the seat like a man, to leap from the seat to the horse's back

while the horse was moving and to bark in the horse's ear that he might move faster. Not long ago the expressman put a ladder in the wagon and drove down town with it. The ladder was so long that it stuck out the end of the wagon several feet and the dog ran out to the end of it when he got down town, just to show what he could do. There he stood, barking with excitement and joy, while the people pointed at him and laughed. But his pride had a fall. The wagon bumped over the street car tracks at Eleventh and Walnut streets unexpectedly and up went the dog as if he had been shot from a spring board. He landed in the street and cruel people laughed at him as he fled to where his master stooped to take him on the seat again. Since then he has ridden no ladders and he does not like crowds.—Kansas City Star.

IF YOU HAVE

Rheumatism

and drugs and doctors fail to cure you write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy, which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 30 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that you can test without spending a cent. It especially cured a lady who had been an invalid for 31 years. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 1202 Summerfield Church Building, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Half a Bottle Cured Me

"About thirty years ago I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling out. One-half a bottle cured me. A few days ago my hair began to fall out again. I went to the medicine shelf and found the old bottle of Hair Vigor just as good as when I bought it."—J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill., Sept. 27, 1899.

Keeps Thirty Years

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. And then, what you don't need now you can use some other time just as well.

It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, restore color to gray hair, cure dandruff, and keep the hair soft and glossy. There's a great deal of good and an immense amount of satisfaction in every bottle of it.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

News of the Week.

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

New York, Feb. 12.—After deliberating seven and a half hours the jury returned a verdict Saturday evening of guilty of murder in the first degree against Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, by poison, on December 28, 1898.

Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for the defense, made the usual motion and the recorder ajourned court until February 16, when he said he would hear the motion and sentence the defendant.

The conviction of Roland Molineux, charged with the murder of Mrs. Kate Adams, brought to a close one of the most remarkable criminal trials in history. Mrs. Adams was an innocent victim, the poison concealed in a bottle of bromo seltzer enscenced in an attractive silver bottle holder and sent through the mails, having been designed for Harry Cornish, the director of the Knickerbocker Athletic club of New York city, of which Molineux had been a member and from which he had withdrawn because of his antipathy to Cornish. The fact that the murderer's design miscarried was no extenuation of the crime, however, a point which Recorder Goff emphasized in his charge to the jury.

Harry Cornish was not the only man marked as a victim of Molineux's hate. Henry Barnet, a former lover of Blanche Chesebrough whom Molineux subsequently married, fell by the evil design of this moral pervert. The same deadly poison, cyanide of mercury, intended to kill Harry Cornish, was sent in a powder to Barnet and the insidious instrument of murder found its mark. The real facts concerning Barnet's death, though suspected, would probably have never been revealed had it not been for the developments in the poisoning of Mrs. Adams. The prosecution very skillfully introduced the Barnet case into the trial and it was no doubt an important factor in influencing the verdict of the jury. Had Molineux been acquitted of the charge of murdering Mrs. Adams he would certainly have been arrested and tried on the charge of murdering Barnet.

There was a very prevalent belief that Molineux would never be convicted. His father, General Molineux, is a wealthy and highly respected citizen of New York, and all his worldly resources were drawn upon to save his son. It was believed that the sympathy for General Molineux would also have an influence upon the jury in favor of his erring son. The conviction of the accused is a complete illustration, however, of the fact that neither wealth nor social position can save any man charged with a crime, when there is a determination upon the heart of the court and its officers to bring out all the facts bearing upon the crime and allow the case to stand strictly upon its own merits. Recorder Goff in charging the jury in this case only performed his duty when he reminded the jury that Molineux's father in no way entered into the case. "His honored father is not on trial," remarked the recorder. "It is Molineux who is on trial. His station, money or no money, entitle him to no consideration. He is entitled to a fair and impartial trial."

Molineux's personal demeanor throughout the trial only intensified the evidence of guilt that was woven about him. He showed by his vulgar display of indifference and his apparent inability to be moved by anything serious even when the honor of his wife was questioned in open court, that he was just such a fiend as might be capable of the extraordinary crime with which he was charged. Molineux always had a smirk, a crafty smile or a mocking laugh where, from a person of average human sensibilities and emotions, a frown, a flash of anger, or bitter resentment would naturally be expected. It is true that the evidence against Molineux is wholly circumstantial, but it has established his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

THE CUBAN SCHOOLS.

Havana, Feb. 10.—Mr. Alexis Frye, superintendent of Cuban schools, in his report to the governor general upon the development of the school system since the work of reorganization began six weeks ago, says that the whole country seems on fire with enthusiasm for education. The popular feeling exceeds all he had ventured to hope for. Six weeks ago there existed in the island less than two hundred schools, all based on the old Spanish foundations, with the exception of a few that had been established more than a year before in Santiago by General Wood. There are now 2,058 schools in the island, of which 21 are in Havana city, 152 in Matanzas city and 170 in Puerto Principe city.

Thus far reports have been received from 97 municipalities, and there are 31 others to be heard from which will probably increase the number of schools by 400. The schools that have already reported shew an aggregate attendance of more than 100,000 pupils, and Mr. Frye believes this attendance will have increased to 150,000 before June 1.

General Wood will appoint a mixed committee of autonomists, revolutionists and Americans to arrange the details of an election to be held on May 1. This committee will decide as to the method of taking the ballot and as to all other matters pertaining to the first election.

RUSH TO CAPE NOME.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12.—A Tacoma Wash., special to the Times says:

Late Dawson advices say little will be left of the Klondike metropolis after the Nome rush in May and June. Merchants are closing out their places of business, and in place of every building being crowded "To Let" signs are frequently seen. Business is dying and most of these dealers are going to Nome. Men are working on creeks for $5 per day rather than take higher wages payable after the clean-up on the bed rock, because they want their money in hand when the ice goes out. Many of these will go down the Yukon in scows or canoes. One of the greatest enterprises connected with the immigration is the movement of the Palace Grand theatre, Dawson's largest dance hall and playhouse. Charles Meadows, the proprietor, has let the contract for moving the building 2,000 miles to Nome, the contractor putting up heavy bonds guaranteeing its safe delivery. The building will be floated down the Yukon on four barges and thence towed to Nome. Other buildings will follow. Many workmen are leaving Dawson because of the new law preventing the relocating of claims and providing that lapsed claims shall revert to the crown. Another regulation provides that representation work may be avoided by paying $200 yearly in lieu of three months' work. The latter provision gave employment to a great number of men who are now thrown out. Even Canadians are cursing the laws governing Yukon territory and preparing to go to Nome. The American consul is being besieged by Canadians who believe he can grant naturalization papers. Letters received at Skagway state that Henry Bratnober, representing the Rothschilds and the London Exploration company, has secured a charter at Ottawa for building the railway from Pyramid Harbor to the new copper district of Rainy Hollow. Bratnober has had agents there for months buying copper ledges for the Rothschilds. Canadian capitalists are trying to secure at Ottawa a charter for an all-Canadian railroad from Fort Simpson, near Wrangle, through the Cassiar Atlin mining districts to Bennett. The distance is about 250 miles. The Canadian government is expected to heavily subsidize the road with the object of benefiting Vancouver, Victoria and Canadian commerce generally.

MORMON COLONY.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb 9.—Arrangements for one of the biggest colonization schemes ever engineered in the west have been completed here where a portion of th Big Horn Basin in Northern Wyoming, will be settled by Mormons. For several years a majority of the Mormons in Utah have felt that they could not stand the persecutions of the Gentiles and while the idea of getting away and into a new country thought they would build their homes anew. Arrangements have been made with the Wyoming authorities for the selection of 200,000acres of land in the Big Horn Basin under the Carey act. A committee of Mormons is now selecting this land along the Stinkingwater river.

The Erie canal and irrigation system will be utilized and several new canals and reservoirs constructed. Hundreds of Mormon families are now disposing of their property in Utah, packing up their personal belongings and during the early spring they will start for the Big Horn Basin. The Mormon leaders say there will be upward of 30,000 people immigrate to the colony during the present year.

FOR ROBERTS' SUCCESSOR.

New York, Feb. 9.—Hon. Charles O. Whittemore, United States district attorney for Utah, speaking of the coming special election for a representative in congress for the Utah district to succeed Brigham H. Roberts, said: "The special election to be held on April 2 will be in my estimation the first gun in the national battle of this year. In 1896 Mr. Bryan carried the state by 50,000, and yet two years later, in 1898, Roberts, nominated on the Democratic ticket, carried the congressional district, which is the state itself, by only 5,600. Since then, in municipal elections in Salt Lake City and other cities of the state, this 5,600 Democratic majority for Roberts has been overcome. The contest on April 2 will be conducted strictly on national party lines. The Republicans will run their candidate for congress on the St. Louis platform and the Democrats will run their candidate on the Chicago platform of 1896. It has already been determined that neither party shall nominate a polygamist or any man who has had the taint of polygamy on him. The fight," continued Mr. Whittemore, "as I have said, will be conducted on national lines, and already there is the greatest interest in the result, as it will indicate, in my opinion, the drift of later events."

Appeal for Funds.

New York, Feb. 8.—Behind the appeal of the American Tract Society for voluntary subscriptions of $200,000 with which to liquidate a floating debt that is causing embarrassment, is an admission by the officers that its 22-story building on Nassau street, does not pay. The rent has not paid the interest on a mortgage that covers the structure.

MAN AND WIFE

See Changes as They Change.

To sweeten sour human nature, one of the best methods is to leave off coffee if it gives you dyspepsia or makes you nervous.

"I asked husband this morning to write out a testimonial for the Postum Cereal Co., and from it I quote: 'I am pleased to be able to state that my wife has been cured of sick headaches and "general cussedness" by leaving off coffee and using your Postum Food Coffee. My home is now a happy one.'

"I am forced to admit his joke contains more than a modicum of truth, for I find now I have complete control of my nerves, while formerly I was often irritable, and husband himself has been entirely cured of insomnia by leaving off coffee and taking up Postum. He sleeps now like a baby, from the time he goes to bed, until morning, and perhaps his improvement is partly a reason for his seeing such an improvement in me. At any rate our old sickness and troubles have disappeared.

"I had tried everything for my sick headaches, but as long as I stuck to the coffee, the headaches stuck to me. It took us a little while to learn that we must follow the directions in making Postum, in order to obtain a really palatable, delicious beverage. People must get over the idea that they can make it in any kind of a slipshod way and have it good. The great element in making good Postum is to allow it plenty of time to boil. That is certainly simple enough, and when the cook becomes accustomed to making Postum, one can depend upon a regular quality every morning.

"I know people who seem to be able to drink coffee with no bad effects; and on the other hand, I know that probably one-half of all my friends are more or less unpleasantly affected with coffee, when they persist in using it, but Postum has obtained a strong hold since its qualities have become known, and a great many of our friends are steady users of Postum in place of the ordinary coffee, and you may be sure every family that has used Postum for even one month will be ready to testify to the improvement in health.

"If you should publish this letter, please suppress my name, as I have a horror of undue notoriety. If any one will take the trouble to write you for my name and address, I will cheerfully answer any questions that may be asked, and furnish satisfactory evidence to substantiate my statements. Respectfully," Mrs. ——, Hyde Park, London, Can.

FREE 1000 COUCHES.

6 feet long, 27 ins. wide.

A Handsome Couch, beautifully upholstered in the leading colors of figured velour, a pair of fancy Lace Pillow Shams & 2 pairs of fine Lace Curtains, all given absolutely free to quickly introduce our popular new 5c. full length cabinet photographs. We are an old reliable concern with a reputation for square & honest dealings & we guarantee if you take advantage of this advertisement & comply with our offer we shall send the handsome couch, Pillow shams, & 2 pair Lace Curtains will be given absolutely free. Don't pay out money while you can furnish your house by selling our Pills. We mean what we say & will do exactly as we agree.

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What we require. Return this coupon & agree to sell only 6 boxes of Pills at 25c cts. a box. We send Pills by mail. When sold send to the above address the money & we will send you at once by express prepaid a handsome couch and 2 pairs of Lace Curtains same day money is received. The Curtains are 3 yds. long & 1½ wide to fit any window & the couch is full size, has extra quality springs & is packed free of charge & shipped by freight.

Coupon NUMBER 123.

ZERO CREAMERY

Uses either water or ice. Does its work perfectly. Possesses desirable features found in no other.

Send for Circular, free, to learn all its merits. Efficient, inexpensive, clean, low temperature.

ZERO CREAMERY CO., PERU, IND.

$1000 Cash for Bright Eyes

COUNT THE TRIANGLES. We will distribute One Thousand Dollars, put by count the exact number. For information address Dept. 6, Chicago.

We PAY FREIGHT

Best by Test—74 YEARS. Largest assortment. Webbed 4 million Apples, wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue. box and pack free; ask no money until safe arrival—guarantee SATISFACTION. High quality—Not high prices. Fruit book free. Yours up to date. 1500 acres Nursery 1500 acres Orchards. We PAY CASH or WEEK and want MORE salesmen. STARK BRO'S LOUISIANA, MO. Dansville, N.Y. Stark, Mo., etc.

LAWTON'S FUNERAL.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Major General Henry W. Lawton was buried in the National cemetery at Arlington this afternoon. Impressive services at the grave were preceded by those at the church of the Covenant, in this city, where President H. M. Stryker, of Hamilton college, New York, delivered a funeral oration that has seldom been equalled in beauty of expression nor could it have been in more perfect accord with the spirit of the solemn occasion that called it forth. Never in the history of the capital has there been a more representative gathering of the nation's official life to pay a last tribute to the nation's honored dead. No mark of military pomp and ceremony that the regulations could provide was wanting to render the occasion solemn and impressive. Nearly all the available troops of the regular establishment remaining in this country were called out. Three thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, followed the flag-draped caisson to the grave. But mere official formulae were dwarfed beside the deep popular demonstration that of the burial of the dead soldier called forth. Every department of the government paid its official tribute. Flags hung at half-mast. The President and his cabinet, representatives of the supreme court, of the house and senate and of the army and navy, all combined to fill the darkened church to its utmost. But these official representatives of the people were lost in the great crowds that surrounded the church and lined the streets along which the procession passed. Lawton was to the people the ideal American soldier whose exploits in three wars made his name a household word and who, being a soldier first and only, died in the line of duty, leaving nothing to his children but the heritage of an honorable name. It was in tribute to this soldier's ideal that American generosity for the past had swelled the Lawton Fund beyond all expectation of its originators and in further tribute to-day that the great outpouring of citizens filled the streets long before the hour when the services at the church of the Covenant were to commence over the hero whose remains had lain in state under military guard through the silent watches of the night.

Soft lights burned above the chancel where flowers were piled railing high, while the casket was buried beneath a load of roses, lilies and white carnations that overflowed their narrow resting place and fell in a perfumed avalanche to the floor. The guard, cavalrymen from Lawton's old command, stood at each end of the catafaique, motionless as uniformed statutes, and the hush of the silent church was broken only by the soft tread of those who entered with bowed heads to pay their last, silent tribute to the brave.

President McKinley was among the earlier comers, accompanied by the secretary of War. They came to the church with Adjutant General Corbin, who, assisted by Colonel Bingham, had charge of the official arrangements. The secretary of the Navy, the secretary of the Interior and the postmaster general; the attorney general and the secretary of Agriculture were also there.

The supreme court was represented by Chief Justice Fuller and several of the associate justices. Admiral Dewey is absent from Washington but was represented by Captain A. S. Barker. Ex-Secretary Alger was also present by proxy, having sent from Michigan Mr. Victor Mason, his secretary, while in the War department, who brought a great wreath of flowers for the already overladen casket.

The Presbyterian burial service was read by Chaplain Pierce, of Lawton's old command, assisted by Rev. Tennis Hamlin, pastor of the church, and President Stryker then arose to deliver the oration.

The casket, lightened of part of its burden of flowers, was lifted to the shoulders of troopers and borne down the aisle to the street past the great crowd outside when it was raised to the caisson waiting at the door. The waiting ranks of cavalry mover forward and closed about it as a guard of honor. Orders flung from rank to rank down the crowded avenue, brought troop after troop and platoon after platoon wheeling into line. Then with a rumble of wheels and clash of trace-chains, field and siege batteries joined the procession and the hero of three wars moved on his last march to his final resting place in the Virginia hillside beyond the Potomac.

OTIS COMING HOME.

New York, Feb. 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Major General Elwell S. Otis will be detached from duty as governor general of the Philippines and commander of the department of the Pacific immediately after the arrival of the new Philippine commission, and will be ordered to return to the United States.

This action will be in compliance with the wishes of General Otis, who has informed the War department that he is in need of a respite. The President believes General Otis can be relieved after the arrival of the commission at Manila—which will occur late in April or early in May—without detriment to the interests of the government. He will be succeeded by the senior officers in the islands, probably Major General Arthur MacArthur, who will be subordinate to the new commission which will possess plenary powers and will be responsible to the War department.

Granting of such extensive authority to the new commission and its assignment to duty under the War department marks important departures in the policy of the administration.

The decision to place the Taft commission under the War department means that the archipelago is now considered domestic territory.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Secretary Root says that the War department has never considered the subject of relieving General Otis at Manila. The foundation for the report to the contrary was a personal letter from the officer, signifying a desire to obtain a leave of absence to come home and recuperate from the debilitating effects of two years in a tropical climate under a severe strain. It is said that General Otis' wishes will be respected as soon as made known officially, but that he will not start homeward for several months at least.

A FARMERS TRUST.

Chestertown, Md., Feb. 7.—A tomato trust has been formed in this state. The farmers, in session at Kennedyville, have pledged themselves to maintain rates. A price of $6 a ton has been fixed, and any member of the combination that fails to keep the agreement will be boycotted.

In addition to this a bean trust was organized as an offshoot of the tomato monopoly. The farmers agreed to sell no beans at a price lower than 20 cents a basket. Last year the usual price was 15 cents a basket.

In a short time arrangements will be made by the trust to fix a common rate for all produce, and the combination will be made lasting and operative by every method known to the trusts in other commodities.

A Utilitarian.

"What kind of a man is Blogg?"

"He is the kind of a man who would fill the candy bags on a Christmas tree with cough drops."—Chicago Record.

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PLEASE PAYS

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

THE PROMISE.

"We know that all things work together for good."—Rom. 8:28.

The old year looks at me dumbly,
As one who is fain to say
"I made you a promise, and broke it;
Forgive me, forgive, I pray;
For I should be heavy hearted
Unshriven to pass away."

I answer with eloquent smiling—
Contentment hath made me bold:
"Thy promise were best in the breaking;
Kept, 'twere like hunger and cold.
Pass, and be quiet, for Heaven
Transmuted your iron to gold."
—Good Health.

This Way ... Lies Success.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I heard a toiler in our midst exclaim with bitterness the other day: "I hate my work! It has to be done, but I know I could do something better if I could only have a chance."

I wondered then, as I wonder now, if that is true. I do not believe it can be. The same spirit of discontent that put hate into the accomplishment of necessary duty would make the drudgery which belongs to all work distasteful and thus hinder the attainment of success. There are a few things which every human being must bear in mind in order to win any degree of contentment or make any real progress. The first, and perhaps the most important, so far as the effort is concerned that has to be put forth by the majority of people for securing and maintaining the well-being of the physical body, is contained in these three words:

Respect your work.

It makes no sort of difference what the work is. If it is yours, made so by circumstances, the one and only way is to put into its doing whatever of energy it needs to do it well; whatever of interest is required to do it intelligently; whatever of persistence is necessary to make its accomplishment reach the highest possible result—all this for several reasons, some of which will apply to every kind of labor.

In the first place, justice to your employer, if you are employed, demands the very best you are capable of giving, no matter what the service you are called upon to render—in other words, this service must not be that of the eye and lip simply, but of the heart as well. Only with the latter guiding and directing effort may your "best" be reached. When that is lacking; when you feel your work to be degrading; when you are inwardly chafing because you cannot reach the place which others occupy and you desire, you plant the seeds of failure along your pathway. If you do not respect your work, it cannot be made a stepping-stone to better things. And, worse than that, you are in reality betraying and robbing the employer who trusts you.

Then again, the effect of work grudgingly done is to weaken your own powers of accomplishment in any other direction. You do not realize this, but it is true. The very dislike which you feel for what is set for you to do, may be made a blessing, and this is, without doubt, its purpose in the plan of your life—that so you strengthen your will and build into your character a force which qualifies you for higher undertakings. As a fact, we find ourselves in the places which will best develop the qualities that are most lacking. Life has not—it cannot have—for its sole object the gratification of the senses, or even of the intellect, but rather growth toward the spiritually perfect, and the hardest lessons are set for those who are best able to learn them well, if they use their powers aright.

Then there is always this to be remembered—"your own will come to you." Perhaps some of you will remember those beautiful lines of John Burroughs entitled, Waiting, in which he teaches the lesson of patience. It is a good poem to learn and repeat to one's self when moved to rail against circumstances and to feel robbed of just deserts. You know he says:

"I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall see my face."

Ah, if we could only realize that we are all standing "amid the eternal ways," and that nothing matters, except the doing of the whole duty of to-day! For that makes good the to-morrow, which, when it becomes in its turn the "to-day" finds the life thus better ordered to meet what of good or ill it is holding.

The poet sings on:

"What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears."

At the last comes a strong affirmation which we should do well to lay close to our hearts so that by well-doing we may make our own what we long for, and that, I take it, is, in its finality, happiness. It is this:

"The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me."

This is the spirit in which all tasks should be done, and it is this that ennobles the character in the doing, even if it does not bring the material results longed for. I know another worker in our midst whose position seems far below his deserts, and yet there is no word of complaint, no lack of earnestness in the performance of what to-day is duty. That "his own" will come to him is certain, just as it will to the one who "hates the work," but the difference will lie in the quality of that which each has made "his own." To the "hater," whose feeling enters into his effort, there will be failure, disappointment and weakening of character; to the former a blessed gain in all that makes for a real advancement. The "hater" will "garner up his fruit of tears;" the one who respects his work, whatever it may be, will find that "so flows the good with equal law" bringing to him the satisfaction that comes from duty well and faithfully performed.

More and more the world is coming to understand that individual self-mastery is the key to all success. To govern circumstances it is necessary to govern oneself. The latter done in its best sense and there is no limit to the force which may be developed. Self-government is the fruit of unceasing effort. To overcome to-day does not mean that to-morrow there will be no necessity for striving. The attainment of patience and serenity to-day under adverse circumstances does not make them sure to-morrow, with its changing conditions. Yet each day lived determinately with this mastery of self in view, adds to the strength and makes greater things possible, until

"There is no summit which you may not attain,
No purpose which you may not yet achieve,
If you will wait serenely and believe
Each seeming loss is but a step toward gain.
Between the mountain tops lie vale and plain,
Let nothing make you question, doubt or grieve;
Give only good and only good receive;
And as you welcome joy, so welcome pain."

One word more. To achieve serenity does not mean to make no effort to go forward. Far from it. It includes the using of every force at command to attain to better things, but it also holds the patience that keeps from worry and vexation when all dreams do not at once become realities. This is what is signified by "waiting serenely."

The Cozy Corner

Matt, Ind., writes a spicy letter, which the readers of the Cozy Corner will enjoy no less than did the editor, who accepts his surrender with becoming meekness, and hopes he will not suffer materially from his unaccustomed "penpractice."

At your request, I take my pen (not pencil) in hand to give my views on the subject of socials and banquets; but first I must say, as intimated by our editor, a silent war has been going on between us for some time regarding my manner of writing letters, she insisting on pen and ink, while I persisted in using a leadpencil.

In fact, I sent several letters to the Cozy Corner which were dumped into the waste basket simply for this reason, thereby robbing the Corner of many an intellectual treat (?). Possibly, after reading this letter, you may hail her as your good angel for thus saving you from the infliction of such a deluge of nonsense and balderdash.

Our war is now over. I surrender at discretion and throw myself upon the mercy of the victor, as it were. Yes, the white flag of peace now flutters from the highest peaks of my battlements, and I patiently plod along with the slow-going pen, all paying but another confirmation of the old adage:

"If a woman will she will, you may depend on it,
And if she won't she won't and that's the end on it."

I will now close the war subject, suggesting parenthetically that the man who is fortunate enough to win our editor for his wife would do well and greatly subserve his domestic peace by keeping all leadpencils out of sight, since them seem to act upon her like the proverbial red flag upon a Spanish bovine!

But to return to the subject in hand, our editor wants our views as to whether the serving of refreshments and meals at social entertainments is a necessary concomitant, and well does she say that it is a serious question, involving no little trouble and expense on the part of those giving an entertainment, while at the same time, it deters many good people from doing so, that otherwise would enjoy having their friends with them for a social hour.

I, for one, answer emphatically No! The menu is not a necessary part of the social. I would much rather go where "the feast of reason and flow of soul" is the leading characteristic, than where the gorge of turkey and flow of wine prevails. The one ministers to the moral and intellectual wants of our nature, while the other but caters to the coarse appetite and panders to the animal cravings of the gastronomer. I know it is often said that the nearest way to a man's heart is through his stomach, but as a man, I deny the impeachment. If such were the case, what a torturous route would the poor maiden have who searched for that coy, elusive organ through the immensity of girth of such men as David Davis, Humphrey Marshall, or even our dear 300-pound General Shafter!

The providing of banquets at socials is only one of the many needless demands of conventional society, and, like the extravagant pomp at modern funerals, sadly needs reforming. Oh! for some spirit strong and brave enough to rise up in defiance of all such needless exactions of the tyrant Fashion!

Now, do not think for an instant that I would discourage or underestimate proficiency in the culinary art in our young ladies, when exercised in the proper place. On the contrary, I consider this one of the most essential accomplishments that a woman can have. Nothing conduces to domestic happiness so much as a well-ordered table, set forth with snow-white bread and golden butter "like mother used to make." It seems to me a veritable means of grace, and I can hardly understand how a man can fix up his face to ask a blessing at some tables I know of. If anything would justify going into a divorce court, it is the constant presence at one's table of sad bread and sole-leather beefsteak.

But there! I have compromised myself again, parrot-like, by talking too much, for if ever I should go suing for the fair hand of some "inappropriated blessing," my promulgated views on wifely qualifications would forestall my case in Cupid's modern court. Well, be it so!

Writing on the same subject, Little Jane, O., takes the opposite side of the argument as follows:

Our editor asks if we think it is actually necessary to serve refreshments at so-called literary entertainments. I do not suppose that it is absolutely necessary, but my experience has been that if you hold out the inducement of a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich of some kind, you will have a much larger and more interested company to profit by the literary work that may be done at the meeting.

Of course, we all are agreed that this is wrong; that we ought to care more for the purely mental and spiritual things of the world than for the grosser creatures of tea and cakes, but we also know that we frequently do not care half so much for them, and look upon them, as Tolstoi says, as a means of passing away the time before refreshments are served. Possibly I have not quoted the great Russian correctly, but that is what he means evidently.

If the "refreshments" were according to the recipes I have read of Russian dainties, I do not think but what I would as soon dispense with them and take even an ordinary "literary meeting" without the mitigating circumstances of refreshments, but where one is certain of good coffee in winter, or refreshing ices in summer, they can endure an hour or two of "papers" on subjects that are miles above the comprehension of the writers, or of "articles and selections" that have no bearing on anything of interest to two-thirds of those who listen, and, sometimes, to those who read them.

I am speaking of the literary meetings as a general thing, meetings where the papers are prepared in about half an hour, or consist of a "few thoughts just hastily jotted down"—you have all of you experienced such "flictions, I am sure—and for such papers there is no alleviation except a cup of tea. If that is good, it will enable you to return to your homes without that "tired feeling" that even sarsaparilla (be it Hood's or Ayers') will not overcome.

For the privilege of listening to some one who knows of what they speak, and can express themselves so that you, too, will know of it when they have told you, I do not think the question of refreshments would ever come up; but for the sake of inducing more people to come to listen to an ordinary performance of the kind called "literary," I am sure that refreshments are not only "necessary," but very helpful.

Mrs. J. E. W., Tenn., writes: I enjoy reading the letters from the different sisters of the Cozy Corner very much, and come to beg admittance for a few minutes. Some one wanted to know how to clean kid gloves. Put them on the hands and wash in gasoline, either in the same way as you would wash your hands, or by rubbing them with a bit of cloth. This cleans them very evenly and nicely, and they dry so rapidly that the odor is soon gone.

S. E. W. H., Maine, sends these anecdotes of children she has known and loved:

Mary, a little 5-year-old, with yellow hair and serious brown eyes, was out for a walk wiah a friend. Upon reaching home, she was asked if she were tired. She answered: "No, I am not tired, but my foot is going to sleep. I feel its eyes a-winking."

Another 5-year-old named Ross, asked his cousin what games she played when she was small. She named several, among them "playing church.

"Let's play church," he said. "I'll be the preacher and you listen."

After passing books to an imaginary audience, he gave out a hymn, read his text and commenced his sermon with this remark: "Salvation is free—money is scarce!"

Mrs. F. M. Colby, in The Woman's Home Companion, has this to say regarding woman's work:

Our American women are proverbially overworked. Many of them are of a slender, fragile build, not able to perform the herculean tasks demanded of them. Oftentimes it is the task of the fabled Sisyphus, ever repeating a tedious routine; that is, rolling the never-ceasing stone. It makes one's heart ache to think of all the rough work they do with those delicate white hands—work that sometimes their husbands know nothing about and think nothing about—tasks that are often done by the light of a lamp whose blaze is fed by the midnight oil. And this work is kept up until at last the tired nerves give way or a cough comes on, a sensible decline begins, the housewife falls down prematurely, and a husband is left wifeless and a family without a mother.

Somebody is at fault for all this; but who shall we blame? Life demands so much; society demands so much; your own ambition and pride and your husband's welfare and success are exacting constant surrenders of time and strength. But there should be a limit. No woman can afford to sacrifice her health and the welfare of her higher nature at any price. Work thus becomes a moloch; but why not refuse the terrible offering of life and blood and strength it claims?

Several copies of the poem, "The Philosopher's Scales," have been sent in response to a request for it. The editor thanks all who have taken pains to do this, and has forwarded the first copy received to the lady who asked for it, as it was too long to be published in this column.

BLADE FANCY WORK.

A Laundry List.

"He's got 'em on the list
They'll none of 'em be missed."

The design is sketched upon rough water-color paper, and the lanterns are painted in gorgeous colors upon a soft greenish-gray background, making a very pretty decorative effect.

The background should be finished and dry before the other parts of the design are painted. Dampen the back of the paper in order to have the colors present a smooth, even appearance, and be careful not to leave hard lines when painting around the lanterns. The wash should be carried over the sketched-in outlines of the letters, cords, etc. Keep the colors rich and pure and the results will be

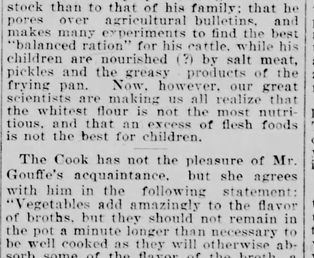
most pleasing. When the painting is completed the paper is pasted upon a piece of heavy mounting board six by nine inches and the back neatly lined with a piece of plain paper a trifle smaller than the board. Black satin baby ribbon run through a hole at the top is tied in full bows with a loop by which to suspend the list. A small pencil is attached by a piece of the ribbon of convenient length.

A pad of paper three by five inches is fastened, as shown in the illustration, by the help of a litle strong glue, and the laundry-list is complete. Each sheet of paper is torn off after being used, leaving a blank page for the next list.

If you have a bachelor friend who is old-fashioned enough to shave himself, and you wish to make him a little present of your own work, this is a good way to do it.

Take a piece of rough water-colored paper, about seven by eight inches in size, and sketch upon it very lightly with a hard pencil the words "Little Shaver," or any others that you may prefer. Moisten the paper on the back with a damp sponge, so that it will take the color more readily, and give a smooth, even tint, when finished. Tack the paper to a sketching board, and wash in a delicate shade of crimson lake over the entire surface. Deepen the tone around the edges with a second wash, and blend gradually towards the center.

When it is quite dry, put on a stippled border of gold or silver and paint the letters, using a fine brush for both purposes. If you like to make the lettering very fine, paint them in a strong tone of



the lake and shade at the right edge with a narrow line of the gold.

Cut 12 sheets of tissue paper and fasten them to the cover with brass paper fasteners, or failing these a stitch or two of thread. With three yards of half-inch ribbon, make a hanger and bows concealing the places where the paper is fastened on.

If it should happen that you cannot paint, the letters may be embroidered on a piece of white linen, the edges being finished with a button-hole stitch in white silk, and the stipple work imitated with long and short stitches.

THE BLADE COOK.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

I taught her how to sweep a room,
And how to broil and bake,
She could not even steep the tea
Or turn a griddle cake.

I taught her how to make the beds,
The silver polish bright,
And have the linen always look
Quite spotless, pure, and white.

She wasted butter, eggs and flour,
More things than I could tell,
And tried my patience every day
Still, she was learning well.

Now she a treasure surely is,
Bright, thrifty, clean and neat.
All this Tom Bryan has found out;
He's postman on our street.

To-morrow she's to marry Tom;
I've known such things before;
'Twas just like one of Cupid's tricks,
To steal in our back door.
—Boston Cooking-School Magazine.

Some one who claims to know says that: It has been frequently and justly asserted that the farmer pays far more attention to the proper feeding of his live stock than to that of his family; that he pores over agricultural bulletins, and makes many experiments to find the best "balanced ration" for his cattle, while his children are nourished (?) by salt meat, pickles and the greasy products of the frying pan. Now, however, our great scientists are making us all realize that the whitest flour is not the most nutritious, and that an excess of flesh foods is not the best for children.

The Cook has not the pleasure of Mr. Gouffe's acquaintance, but she agrees with him in the following statement: "Vegetables add amazingly to the flavor of broths, but they should not remain in the pot a minute longer than necessary to be well cooked as they will otherwise absorb some of the flavor of the broth, a fact easily proved by testing them when they have been allowed to linger in the broth after their proper cooking.

"It will then be found that they have taken much of the richness of the broth, of course to the latter's detriment. In spring and summer vegetables, being tender, cook more rapidly; it is, therefore, necessary to make proper allowance for the difference of seasons."

And heres comes something decidely new and unique, to the Cook at least, in the furniture line.

Two and three story tables have been devised to simplify service. The first story is of course the usual table, the second is six inches higher and considerably higher than the first. This revolves and makes it possible for each guest to help himself to the various dishes. When a course is finished the empty plates can be slipped under the second story out of sight. A third story may be added for light or decoration.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Poem Study for February. Suggested by Brunette.

TRUE WORTH.

True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good; not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
—Alice Cary.

Reviews of the Poem-Study for January.

In giving the study for last month, the Chaperone took the first eight lines of James Whitcomb Riley's little poem, "Honey Dripping from the Comb," which run as follows:

"How slight a thing may set one's fancy drifting
Upon the dead sea of the past!—A view —sometimes an
Odor—or some rooster lifting
A far off 'Ooh! Ooh-ooh!'
And suddenly we find ourselves astray
In some woods-pasture of the long ago—
Or idly dream again upon a day
Of rest we used to know."

Under the caption of "Recollection," the M. G. R.'s have sent in these reviews, which are a source of considerable gratification to Miss Prudence, showing as they do, not only an interest in the work she planned for them, but a very correct idea of the meaning of the poem itself.

Betty, Ind. leads off thusly: James Whitcomb Riley's little poem has set my fancy drifting upon a sea of childhood days; of sweet and sunny weather, the odor from the apple trees, in spring so bright and cheery, and the "ooh-ooh" of the barn-yard fowl with an extra long tail feather. Suddenly the scene shifts to the woods, where on a mossy bank we are gathering violets, and dream the dreams of childhood, sweet and merry, and rest the youthful rest, with heads down on the heather.

Brunette, Tenn., writes: Even so slight a thing as the tinkling of a cow bell may "Set one's fancy drifting." I am a wee bit of a girl again, and at my uncle's home. There comes the tinkle-tinkle of a cow bell that sounds peculiar; I see everything inside the house—all the furniture—just how it looked, and where it stood.

There is the old walnut tree, with its bushels of nuts, and a gate hung to its trunk. Here is the catalpa, and the grand old oak where I have played many a time. Outside the yard is a small stream, to which I would steal to play in the water. It was fun to wade in the shallow places, and have the water ripple over my feet.

Across the road was a large tree under which a man was found dead. He was insane, and had committed suicide. Oh! I was so afraid of that spot! I had heard of "haunts" being seen at such places, and thought surely I should see one there when night came on.

I can see so plainly (in my fancy) the family and the surroundings. All has changed. Strangers occupy the home, while its former owners sleep in the church yard near by. The place itself has been greatly transformed.

S. E. W. H., Maine, writes: Persons have the senses differently developed. For one a color, another a flash of light and shade, for others the odor of flower or fruit. A certain shade of green streaked with red always recalls me to an apple tree. The fruit was peculiar, and I have but once since seen such apples. When I think of the tree, I think also of the orchard where it stood, and with that I associate the beloved faces of little children, bright-eyed and happy. Then comes back their quaint sayings, which we love to remember.

Pater's Housekeeper, Wis., writes:—The icy wind was driving me along the street in which the snow came down in clouds. I was thinking how nice it would be to be cosily reading beside the fire, when on the wind came the fragrance of burning poplar wood; it lingered a moment, and then was gone, but in that moment my thoughts had drifted back "o'er memories sea," to an old-fashioned house hemmed in by a large poplar grove.

There were the red and white roses; the heavy headed peonies, the lilac bushes; the plum and cherry trees; the pile of poplar logs ready for the saw and ax, and over all, the incense from an armful of poplar wood floating from the chimney of that dear old house.

The care-free happy days came dancing back, full of all the little things held dear by children, but slipping from us as we grow older. There were the playhouses made from great gerns; the journeys to the bluffs for the "frosty" blueberries; the walks to the "run" for the gleaming blackberries; the revels in the "winter-green patch" among the glossy leaves and coral berries; the exploring expeditions into that—to us—boundless grove!

But that is Past, and this is Present. I sighed—sighed for one of the dear grandma's sleep-ladened beds to snuggle into, and slip dreamily away into childhood's Sleep-Land, mid the fragrance of poplar wood, and the far-away notes of the whip-poor-will.

Kathleen, Tenn., writes:—Sometimes when immersed in home duties, the slightest occurrence recalls the past, and a train of memories arise! I can see again those woods through which I strayed in childhood. Girlish faces come before me: friends of other days! One of the dearest and most sacred of these memories to me is the home of my old grandfather who has passed away.

In my youth it seemed a paradise. I recall the old garden, with its many herbs and flowers, that I was privileged to look over at any time; the orchard with its great variety of fruit, where, in perfect freedom I have roamed when my mind knew no more. In my day-dreams then, the brightest fancies were woven around my future, and though the realization has never been complete, the retrospection is always refreshing.

While I have found that "Life is real, life is earnest," I am nevertheless happy. There is never a day so sunny that some cloud does not appear, yet if we look beyond we may always see the silver lining.

Fannie, Oregon, writes: Ah, yes! How these "recollections" rise up and haunt us, sometimes turning our smiles to tears, or our tears to smiles. What a weary aching we feel in our hearts as we look back over the years that are gone; how many of the acts of our lives we can but wish undone. We make good resolves, but as the years go by we still look back with regret. It seems as if we need to live one life before we learn how to live.

Who of us cannot fully realize the meaning of those words: "The dead sea of the past?" In that sea lie buried many broken hearts and blasted hopes that will never live again, and from it rise ghostly recollections that we have many a struggle to lay.

Most vividly do I remember an incident of my childhood; when I, a forlorn stranger in the city, lingered near the schoolhouse and watched with envious eyes the children at their play and work. One day as I was standing by the gate as usual there came two richly dressed ladies to visit the school. Instead of passing by with a careless glance at my calico dress they looked perhaps at the wistful face, and asked me why I was not in school. I told them that I had no books, and they took me in with them and interested the teacher in the little stranger, and many happy and useful days I passed in that school-room. I never saw the ladies again, nor learned their names, but if they should see this perhaps they will remember the child they helped that day who will always think of them with love and gratitude.

Golden Rod, Pa., writes: Be our experience what it may, there is no fairer page in life's history than the delicious memory of some pleasant event wherein affections contrived to be the central figure of our captive mind. Our memory of it has a greater charm than the reality itself perhaps. How we live over again the beautiful experience! Roaming as it were, through woodlands and bowery dells, with the green grass, the clover and lilies under our feet. Life then was doubly sweet; all music, all poetry, indeed all one long summer's day. This is the rest we used to know. The soul can only rest when it is anchored on some sea of hope that promises possession and satisfaction.

J. W. K., Ohio, writes: In our family there are a variety of sights and sounds and (save the mark) smells that remind different members of it of the long ago.

The sound of water being poured into a wash-bowl puts me back to the time when I was a small boy, and being frequently sick had to be kept in bed with a wet towel on my head. When I heard the water dripping I knew that a fresh cloth was about to be applied, and to this day I recall the feeling of rebellion and disgust that was caused by it.

Another one of us is transported (in mind only) by the smell of vinegar, in connection with a damp state of the atmosphere, to a house where she lived when she was only six years old. At the back of this house was a porch, and thereon stood the family vinegar barrel. Some time or other she happened to pass that way on a rainy day, and the place is always recalled as stated above by that peculiar combination.

Quien Saba, W. Va., writes: How these words of the poet chord with our sympathies. How often it is some chance odor of a faded flower directs our memory to the "dead sea of the past."

"How oft it is with me that music swelling,
Recalls some event of the long ago."

When I hear the peaceful notes of some old hymn, my mind brings up a distant city. On the shores of a blue lake it stands. The setting sun glistens on the crystal waves. Past me, in the gathering shades of evening are passing the feet of thousands. Above me from the tower I hear again the notes of the bells softly chiming "Sweet Hour of Prayer."

I hear the gliding notes of a waltz and my mind recalls another scene. I am sitting where the measured notes sound low and sweet, and beside me is my love. I muse on that happy night as the music ripples forth, and long for those dear brown eyes, as I dream of what might have been.

O ye members of the M. G. R. ponder well the lesson of "Recollection." Remembering it, act well the present, for it is this that we shall look back upon from the future. Perhaps with pleasure; perhaps with gentle sorrow; let us trust that it be not with sad regret.

Miss Prudence congratulates her boys and girls on these reviews, and thinks that they may consider the year well begun. A record will be made of each one contributing articles on the Poem-Studies, and at the end of the year a prize will be rewarded to the one who has been most faithful in writing; also to the one who has sent the best reviews during the year.

When the Chaperone was a little girl, her mother used to insist upon her having a "perfect" mark in deportment, whether she stood well in her studies or not. She claimed there was no reason why this should not be and on the same principle Miss Prudence thinks all her young folks can work for the first of these prizes, whether they are capable of winning the second one or not.

Some one inquires the price of badges. They are only fifteen cents, and are going so fast that there will not be any to be had at any price in a short time.

Miss Prudence knows that the Merry-Go-Rounds will all join her in expressions of sincere sympathy for Oregon Buttercup, who writes that her mother has sickened and died since we all wished each other a Merry Christmas. For her "girl," and for the other members of the family who have thus lost their dearest earthly friend, the Chaperone sends loving condolence.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For February,
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

Valentine Puzzles by Frances Allen.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a celebrated German alchemist, of whom so little is known that it has been disputed whether he flourished in the 12th or the 15 century. It has been maintained that he was a monk of the order of St. Benedict in St. Peter's convent at Erfurt, but his name does not appear on the list at Erfurt, nor on the general list kept at Rome. He was a diligent searcher for the philosopher's stone, and wrote a large number of works chiefly on the process of transmutation. After his death, his works were thought to be wholly lost, when they were discovered in the stone work of the abbey. "Heaven itself conspiring to bring to light these extraordinary works by shattering by a thunder-bolt, the pillar in which they were concealed," if we are to believe his followers in the mystic art, who have handed the story down to us.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of thirteen letters. My 1-7-3-9, signifies unclean; my 11-2-6-4, is a kind of fruit; my 11-9-10-6-7-5-13, is fate; my 10-12-8-4, denote "of a sound mind;" my whole is a well observed holiday.

3.—PHONETIC BLANKS.

When first I went to ——
I often thought of ——;
I called you my sweet ——,
The very apple of my ——
For whom "I'd lay me down and ——"
The blanks represent (phonetically) the letters forming the name of a mythical personage, supposed to be much in evidence at this season of the year.

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

O X X X O
O X X X O
O X X X O
O
O X X X O
O X X X O
O X X X O

1.—An organ found in all animals.
2.—A kind of woolen cloth.
3.—Farewell.
4.—A consonant.
5.—A kingdom.
6.—Gorgeous flower.
7.—Musical compositions.
Initials and finals with center letter, indicate a popular sentiment.

5.—QUERY.

Who will send the longest list of words made from the letters contained in "St. Valentine's Day."

The name of the sender, and the number of words sent will be printed in place of the usual answer to the query, given each week.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Gather ye rose-buds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying.

Then be not coy, but use your time,
And, while ye may, go marry;
For having lost but once your prime,
You may forever tarry."

Answers to Puzzles of February 1.

1.—The Smithsonian Institute.
2.—Words forming square: opal, pale, Alma, lead.
3.—The fore-axle carries 21 3-7 ft., the hinder axle carries 35 4-7 ft.
4.—100 equals ..... M
United equals ..... U
States equals ..... S
Myself equals I
100 equals C
5.—The Siamese Twins lived in North Carolina.
6.—Massinger wrote:
"Without good company, all dainties
Lose their true relish, and like painted grapes
Are only seen, not tasted."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from Ettie, Clare, Eileen, W. P. E., W. A. Hoyt, T. D. Gayle, Pauline, Nasbie and H. F. S.

W. P. E. says: "In reviewing my solution of the hexagonal garden, I find an error which being corrected, makes my answer agree with friend Cranford to within 1.35 sq. ft. (which was pretty good guessing).

"Geometry is not allowed in this Cademy, W. P. E. The Schoolmistress is surprised at you!

W. A. Hoyt says: "You have mixed your answers in some way, so that those for January 4 are given as for January 11, and vice versa. It came about in the holiday rush, and will probably not occur again until the same time next year.

The new scholars who were welcomed in the Cademy to-day were: Claire, Eileen, T. D. Gayle and C. R. Crosby, M. D., who sent some new work, that will be used at an early date.

Nasbie gives this rule for solving the arithmetical puzzle in The Blade of January 18th: Square the sum of the sides, to this add the square of the height, and extract the square root.

LITTLE DUMB FRIENDS, SO TRUE.

Dedicated to the dog that is now mourning his life out for "the little boy who died" in the autumn.

As the days go by you wonder why,
Little dumb friend so true,
You never more hear the voice so dear
That brought such joy to you.
You are waiting there with a patient air,
Keeping watch by the open door;
But though to and fro others come and go,
Your master comes no more.

The paths where you strayed and with him played,
You travel o'er and o'er,
And seek him still, but seek as you will,
You will find him nevermore;
For he hastened away one autumn day
And will never come back again;
Until the end, oh, little dumb friend,
We must bear our loss and pain.

The spring will come and the flowers will bloom,
Little dumb friend so true,
But the little feet that were so fleet
Will run no more with you.
Are they both in vain—the love and pain
That dwell in your heart so true?
For your silent grief is there no relief,
No hope to comfort you?

But then comes a spring, an eternal spring,
Little dumb friend so true,
That will reach as deep as your master's sleep,
Down under the grass and dew.
New life will warm his little form,
Little dumb friend so true;
While this hope I keep through my sorrow deep,
I've a pitying thought for you.
—Mary E. Burns in The Humane Alliance

Written for The Blade Young Folks.

LEROY'S STORY.

By Sabina Hood.

Leroy was an orphan, who had been given a home by a cousin of his mother, who, knowing his utter loneliness, was awakened to a sense of his duty toward the child, whose diligence to tasks assigned him had won his love and regard; but he was a dreamer, and this the man could not appreciate.

The child of the home, three or four years younger than the boy, was his constant companion; never having had a sister of his own, it was a help to the lad in the loss of his mother. Her eyes were as blue as the sky upon a cloudless May-day; her golden hair hung in silken waves about her delicate shoulders; her laughter was as the rippling of gentle, merry waters.

Goldie, or Sunbeam, were pet names given her by the boy, and she was as dainty and sweet as a dew-covered rosebud. While she merrily danced away after a butterfly, he would watch its silken wings and wonder about the life that moved it; how the golden dust was formed upon its wings and from whence it came and whither it would go. He met with few sympathetic answers to such questions. He had always carried them to his mother, but now no such counsellor and sweet companion as she was at hand.

As the stars came out, the girl and boy stood by the window, as usual. The moon came up, and its pale light shone upon their up-turned faces.

"I wonder," said the girl, "if, by watching all night, we could see God's face among the stars. I think He has set them up there for lanterns in the dark sky. He must be up there. Don't you wish you could see his face?"

The boy choked back something hard coming up in his throat.

"Little Sunbeam, I wish I could see my mother."

She drew nearer him, with a feeling of awe and sympathy, as he continued:

"She used to tell me that God is everywhere and knows everything, and we should thank Him for everything. I do not understand how he can be everywhere; I wish I could. Sometimes I believe we will know, and I do not know how to thank Him for everything."

"I guess, to thank God means to be glad for the things we have," said the girl.

"Shall I tell you a story, Eugenia? Once I heard a preacher tell, in a story, what it meant to thank God. It was so beautiful I could not quite understand it.

"It was a warm day in the springtime. The sky was blue and clear, with only a few fleecy white clouds floating along. The grass was fresh and green, and the bright sunshine upon it gave it a clear gloss, while the warm sun shone through the overhanging boughs into a clear stream.

"A little boy, with a silver cup in his hand, was wandering beside this stream, through the green wood. He stopped beside a cool, shady place, where the water was deepest, and watched the shadows of the trees in the water, wondering if it was that way under the water, but as he stooped and saw his own shadow in it, he knew it was not so. Sometimes we think and think about a thing until we believe we are right; then something happens and shows us we were wrong, and we must begin over again.

"The child was thirsty and filled his cup and drank. He looked into the cup and said: 'Thank you, little cup, for the drink I have had to-day.'

"The little cup caught a stray sunbeam and threw it into the face of the child, saying, 'Do not thank me; thank the little stream that gave me the water.'

"Looking down, he said: 'Thank you, little stream, for the drink I have had to-day.' The little stream laughed and gurgled o'er its stony bed, answering, even as it journeyed: 'Thank not me but thank the spring at the base of the mountain, that sends me singing on my way.'

"The child wandered on until he came to the spring. He bowed over it and said, 'Thank you, spring, for the drink

THE LITTLE BOY WITH THE SILVER CUP.

I have had to-day.' The spring bubbled up, sending forth clear, sweet water, as it spoke: 'Thank not me, thank the great mountain which keeps me filled.'

"The child looked up to the great mountain, but he frowned, pointed to the sky, and said: 'O, little one, thank the clouds which pour the rain and scatter the snow upon me; thank not me!'

"The child clasped his hands and looked toward heaven and said: 'Clouds, I thank you for the drink I have had to-day.' They sailed majestically on. The lightning flashed, the thunder roared, the child was frightened, but in the voice of the cloud the words came: 'Behold the sun and the sea which gave us to the blue.'

"The sun smiled and the sea lashed her waves against each other and the great rocks; a whisper came to the child's heart, 'Thank God.'

"What a beautiful story!"

"Yes, but mother said the whisper to the child's heart was the most beautiful. We should listen to the whispers in our heart."

"But, Leroy, how do the sun and sea give the clouds to the blue?"

"Mother said that the heat of the sun causes the surface of the water to spread out and it becomes lighter than the air, so the air sinks beneath it, which causes it to rise in the sky. It is then in the form of vapor or clouds. Cooling makes the moisture become heavy and it falls again like rain. The currents of air move it about, or in other words, the wind blows it cold."

The moonlight still glowed about the fair faces as Eugenia's mother came, saying, "It is bed-time."

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Direct from Distiller to Consumer

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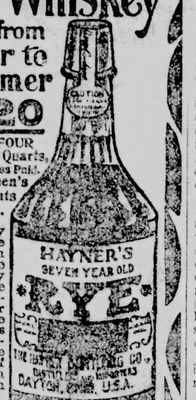

FOR thirty years we have been distilling the best whiskey that can be made. Our reputation for making pure whiskey is as wide as America, and we have thousands of customers in every State in the Union.

Proposition:

We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

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We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—ED.

GEN. ROBERTS WILL MOVE

Buller's Third Failure Forces Campaign on New Lines.

London, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Rensburg says severe fighting occurred during the British retreat, the various outposts on both sides suffering heavy losses. The dispatch adds that it is doubtful if Rensburg can be held.

Rensburg, Feb. 13.—Yesterday's retirement of the western outposts included the withdrawal from Coles Kop and all the surrounding posts. The Boers placed a 40-pounder at Bastard's Nek, commanding the surrounding country, and successfully shelled the British positions. The Boers numbered some thousands, and were five to one wherever fighting occurred. The British are chafing under the necessity of a retreat from their posts, some of which they had held since the new year. The British now have no camp west of Rensburg. They safely brought off the guns from Coles Kop.

Rensburg, Feb. 12.—Evening.—The Boers have again driven in the British outposts on the western flanks to-day, all outposts at Bastard's Nek, Hobkirk's Windmill and other points retiring to Maeder's Farm. There were several casualties, but the details have not yet been received.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Feb. 13.—The Boers are actively pressing around Rensburg. The British force under Lieut.-Col. Page, consisting of a section of artillery and 150 horse, which reached Slingersfontein, February 10, has been compelled to fall back on Rensburg, owing to its eastern flank being threatened.

Have 120,000 Men.

Rensburg, Feb. 13.—An Australian newspaper correspondent, Mr. Reay, paid an interesting visit to the Boer camp Sunday, to make inquiries as to the fate of his missing colleague, Mr. Hales, of the London Daily News, who was captured by the Boers February 7, at the time Mr. Lambie, of the Melbourne Age, was killed. Mr. Reay arrived at the camp, blindfolded, just as church service was commencing. He sat blindfolded throughout the service. When he was taken before Commandant Delarey his eyes were unbandaged. Delarey was most courteous to the correspondent. He said he deeply regretted that a non-combatant had been killed and expressed his sympathy with Mrs. Lambie's widow. Mr. Reay was then escorted to Mr. Lambie's grave and the latter's watch and other personal effects were handed over to Mr. Reay. The escort informed Mr. Reay that the two republics had 120,000 men fighting and were able to continue the war indefinitely.

Big Events Expected.

London, Feb. 13.—The cessation of war news from South Africa is taken to indicate that the British preparations for a move from Modder river are about completed, and that important events can be anticipated within a few days. Interest centers almost wholly upon Field Marshal Roberts, especially since Gen. Buller's report of his withdrawal from Vaal Krantz came, for the first time, through Lord Roberts, showing that all the different operations over the wide field will hereafter be more completely co-ordinate. It is now known that the military attaches have gone to join Lord Roberts at the Modder river, another move preluding an advance.

A dispatch from the Modder river announces the arrival there of 1,400 refugees from the Barkly West district. They had been ordered away by the Boers because they refused to join the republicans. The refugees reached Modder river, via Koodooberg. It is learned that 200 Boers were killed or wounded during General MacDonald's reconnaissance. There is no confirmation of the reported sorties of British troops from Ladysmith, nor of the Boer outflanking movement.

A report comes from Durban that British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Hlangwana Hill, south of Colenso. It would be an important advantage if the British were able to occupy the position. The absence of General French from the Rensburg district seems to have given the Boers an opportunity for renewed activity. They have apparently commenced an extended meeting with minor successes, which are having considerable moral effect on the border colonists.

The Boer invasion of Zululand is causing keen anxiety. Apart from the fact that it threatens General Buller's supplies it is difficult to believe that the Zulus can long be kept quiescent while their cattle is commandered and their country overrun by their hereditary foes.

The friends of Cecil Rhodes are becoming alarmed at his possible fate and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers would pursue in the event of his capture. Dr. Leyds assured the intermediaries that the Boers did not intend to kill Mr. Rhodes, but, he added, they would certainly hold him as a hostage until the indemnity for the Jameson raid was paid. In view of the developments since the raid, the Boers have also decided to double the amount of the indemnity demanded, so Mr. Rhodes friends will have to hand over £2,000,000 $10,000,000) if he is released. It is also learned definitely that Dr. Jameson is still at Ladysmith, in spite of all the conflicting reports.

A semi-official paragraph is published in the Globe this afternoon, saying Germany does not contemplate intervention.

The German government, it is added, does not consider itself concerned in the future status or in the existence of the Boer republic.

Firing on Kimberley.

London, Feb. 13.—The war office has posted a dispatch from Col. Kekwich, dated Sunday, Feb. 11, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout Thursday, Feb. 8. During the morning of Feb. 9, a small infantry engagement, lasting two hours, occurred at Alexandersfontein. The situation, otherwise, is unchanged.

Relief Promised.

London, Feb. 13.—An undated dispatch from Mafeking, via Gaberones, February 3, says:

"Colonel Baden-Powell has received a communication from Lord Roberts promising that relief would be sent in a few weeks. The food will last. The garrison is as game as ever. The Boers have expressed their intention not to fight, but to starve us out. All well."

Heavy Casualties.

London, Feb. 13.—A revised list of the British casualties at Potgielers drift from February 5 to February 7, shows: Killed, 26; wounded, 319; missing, 5.

Seized the Drift.

London, Feb. 13.—A private telegram received here says that "the force commanded by General Wood has moved up from the southward and seized Zoutpans Drift, which it now holds."

BULLER'S THIRD RETREAT.

Headquarters Camp, Springfield Bridge, Feb. 9.—The position taken north of the Tugela river proved a difficult one to maintain. The regiments sent across as reinforcements went into the front line of trenches, but owing to the great strength of the Boers in the Brakfontein Hills to the left it was found impossible to advance without risking unnecessary loss. The Boers continued shelling the British position. Several "long Toms" shells fell among the transport trains, and four burst on Zivaat Kop, but the Boers could not get the range. The British guns failed to silence the long Toms or other masked guns. The Boers continued to work the Nordenfeldts.

The fire was severe at times. The transport train moved back Wednesday night the guns on the Zwart Kop replied to the Boers shelling. When they commenced to shell the transport train the Boers got a large number of cannon into position.

Their superiority of shell fire rendered the advance impossible.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

New York, Feb. 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: A member of the foreign relations committee of the senate is authority for the statement that he believes treaties with reference to the cession of the Danish West Indies have been officially negotiated between the United States and Denmark. Negotiations are also in progress with Ecuador for the cession of Chatham Island, of the Galapagos group, to this government. By the acquisition of these islands and the possession of Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian islands, the United States will practically control the approaches of the Nicaraguan canal.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—"The greatest question of our time is whether the assimilation of the commercial force of China by the world will be a quick or a slow process," so declared Benjamin D. Wheeler, the president of the University of California who passed through Chicago yesterday on his way east.

"If the process be speedy," he continued, "there is likely to be disastrous disturbance, but if it be natural and unforced a peaceful adjustment will be insured. Therefore, the question not so much of the Chinese as of China, is of paramount importance to Americans.

"The pressure of ages has made of the Chinese past masters in commerce. Their luck has been iron, and as the commercial development of the century has been characteristically that of metals, they have seemingly been distanced. But let them once acquire instruction from the western world in the metal arts and they will be able with their genius to revolutionize the commerce of the globe."

PROGRESS IN HAVANA.

Havana, Feb. 9.—General Ludlow, the military governor of Havana, is making arrangements for the appointment of a board of health for Havana, with the view of probable abolishment of the military department and the handing over of matters relating to health and sanitation to the municipal authorities. The proposed board will consist of seven members, with the mayor as president. They will be appointed as soon as possible in order that they may be able to take over the duties when the military department is abolished.

Captain William Pitcher, superintendent of the department of correction, recommends the establishment of a workhouse for the purpose of trying to reform habitual breakers of the law, especially women. He says that a number of women appear regularly in the courts, and that the punishment inflicted does not intend to make any change in the disposition of the prisoners, who come back repeatedly for trial.

AN AMENDMENT.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senator Nelson to-day introduced an amendment to the currency bill permitting the organization of national banks in towns of four thousand inhabitants and over with a capitalization of $25,000.

PROFIT FOR MAKER ONLY

We manufacture 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness and sell them to you direct from our factory at wholesale prices. In fact, we are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. When you buy on this plan you pay only the profit of the manufacturer. No travelling expense, no losses, no agents' commission and no dealers' profits. We have no agents preferring to deal with you direct. We have followed this plan for 27 years. No matter where you live, we can reach you and save you money. We ship our vehicles and harness anywhere for examination and guarantee safe arrival. We manufacture everything we sell; and we can assure you of good quality from beginning to end; good wood work, good iron and steel, good paint and varnish, good finish, good trimmings, fine style and the largest selection in the land. Large Illustrated catalogue FREE.

No. 180—Double Buggy Harness, with nickel trimmings. Complete with collars and hitch straps, $21. Good as sells for $30.

No. 717—Canopy-Top Surrey, with double fenders. Price, complete, with curtains all around, storm apron, sunshade, lamps and pole or shafts, $75; just as good as sells for $90 more.

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Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the Great Magnetic Healer, is Causing Universal Astonishment by his Wonderful Cures.

PROF. WELTMER.

The Nineteenth Century has been correctly termed the most important in scientific advancement and mental development, but no new discovery in any line is at this time attracting such widespread attention as Prof. Weltmer's Method of Magnetic Healing. In fact, the phenomenal cures made by him during the past two years have been so remarkably astounding and wonderful as to demand the attention of scientific and medical men all over the world. His method of treatment banishes disease as if by magic. Not only does this remarkable man cure hundreds in his Infirmary, but he possesses the ability to cure at a distance. And all cures made by this method are equally permanent. T. T. Rodes, Paris, Mo., Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe County, suffered for years from Sciatic Rheumatism; tried everything without benefit, was instantly cured through Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Mrs. C. R. Graham, Boise City, Iowa, afflicted with rheumatism nine years, cured through Weltmerism. Mrs. H. H. Allen, Aurora Springs, Mo., suffered from consumption in its worst form; fully restored by Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. D. E. Alford, Rubens, Jewell Co., Kans., cured of Kidney and stomach trouble by Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Send for a copy of the Magnetic Journal, a 40-page illustrated Magazine, giving a long list of the most astounding cures ever performed. It is sent free. TEACHES HIS ART TO OTHERS Prof. Weltmer teaches his wonderful art to others, and it is the grandest and best paying profession of the age. Many of his students are making $10 to $50 per day. Taught by mail or personal instruction. Full instructions sent free to those writing to Prof. J. H. Kelly, Sec'y, Nevada, Mo.

THE CLARK CASE.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The first witness called before the Senate committee on privileges and elections to-day in its investigation of the election of Senator Clark, of Montana, was George E. McGrath, of the civil service commission, located at Chicago. He was in 1892 and 1893 editor of a newspaper in Butte, Mont., which he said supported Mr. Daly. He was also secretary of the Democratic state central committee. An attempt was made by counsel for defense to investigate the Montana senatorial election of 1893 but they were checked. Statements were made by ex-Senator Faulkner and Mr. Foster showing that they expected to prove by Mr. McGrath that in 1893, he had been in a caucus of Daly's friends and that Daly had then suggested the defeat of Mr. Clark for the senate by getting some one to go to Mr. Clark for money and failing to accomplish this purpose, to put up the money himself for an "exposure." This, it was claimed, by counsel, was the scheme carried out by Mr. Daly through Mr. Whiteside in 1899, showing malice tenaciously held by Daly. The point was argued at length by counsel on both sides and the committee went into executive session to decide it. Mr. McGrath being temporarily withdrawn from the witness stand.

When the doors were re-opened Chairman Chandler announced that the committee had decided to exclude for the present the testimony relating to the senatorial campaign of 1893.

Washington, Feb. 9.—A. J. Steele was cross-examined in the Clark case to-day. He said he had participated in the fall campaign of 1893 with Mr. Clark's friends. He had made a trip to Great Falls before the legislative election, and also another one after the election. On the first trip he had taken $700, which Mr. Davidson had given him, and on the second $300. Mr. Davidson had also given him money for expenses incurred in other trips made throughout the state. Witness said that at that time he was a bankrupt, having failed in business. He had kept no account of expenditures, but whenever he wanted money he went to either Mr. Davidson or to Mr. Wellcome. During the sitting of the legislature he had received $1,000 from Mr. Davidson and $5,000 or $6,000 from Wellcome. The largest sum obtained from Wellcome at any one time was $1,000, which had been given him after the senatorial election, when Wellcome had handed him a roll of bills, telling him to pay his debts and keep the rest. He had received $2,000 from Wellcome after the investigation by the grand jury.

Mr. Steele gave a partial list of persons to whom he had paid money in sums of $100, they being persons working in the interest of Mr. Clark for the senate.

Referring to the visit made him at Helena by Representative Garr prior to the meeting of the legislature, Mr. Steele said in reply to Senator Turley that his representation to Mr. Garr that he wanted to see him about bounty scalps was all a pretext; that in reality he had desired to see him in Mr. Clark's interest as a senatorial candidate. He had, however, not urged the matter when he found Mr. Garr was inclined to support Conrad.

In reply to questions of Senator Burrows, Mr. Steele said that in the campaign and during the sitting of the legislature he had received $10,000 or $12,000 for use in politics, and that he had spent all this sum except $700 or $800, which he had kept.

Washington, Feb. 10.—State Senator Tierney, of Montana, continued his testimony in the Clark case before the Senate committee on elections to-day. He said he had never been asked to vote for Mr. Clark for the United States Senate and had therefore never been offered any consideration for his vote for that gentleman.

William Berne, a ranchman of Columbia Falls, who said he had formerly worked in one of Mr. Daly's mines in Butte, testified to being sent by men connected with Mr. Daly, to Flathead county during the legislative election of 1898 to assist Mr. Whiteside in his race for the state senate. On the train out from Columbia Falls he said he had had a talk with Mr. Whiteside, and the latter told him that Senator Clark had sent money into the county to be used against him, adding that "he would get even with Clark if it ever came his way for bucking him in his election." Mr. Whiteside said that he would "join Clark to a fare-you-well." Again, in Helena, after the legislature met, he asked Mr. Whiteside for some money. "Mr. Whiteside replied," said the witness, "that he had only seven dollars, though a few weeks before he had $30,000 in his pockets, but that as it had not been his he turned it over to the state. He said he had been offered $100,000 to leave the town. I told him," continued the witness, "that he was a d—d fool for not keeping the money, but he replied that he could make more out of the other side—out of Daly—by turning the money over." On cross-examination the witness said that he had thought that Whiteside had meant that he could only get the $100,000 for leaving, but he could also keep the $30,000. He added that Mr. Whiteside had loaned him $5 of the $7 he had on hand and that he had paid the amount back.

Washington, Feb. 12.—David R. Peeler, president of the First National bank at Kalispell, Mont., was the first witness in the Clark case to-day. Mr. Peeler was questioned concerning the account of State Senator Geiger with his bank, the First National, but as he was absent when Mr. Geiger made his principal deposit he was not able to throw much light upon the subject. He confirmed Mr. Geiger's statement that he (Geiger) had borrowed $2,300 at the bank, saying that Geiger had given him a deed to property as security. The witness was unable to give dates when various loans had been made, and he was taken sharply to task for his failure in this respect. He protested that he was not trying to conceal anything, but that he was simply unable to remember.

Mr. Peeler testified to conversations with Mr. Whiteside previous to the election for state senator, in which the latter had shown that he was a friend of Mr. Daly. He also told of meeting Mr. Wellcome in Helena, and said that he had told him that he had better let Whiteside alone, because he knew that Whiteside was a Daly man.

The cross-examination brought out the fact that Mr. Geiger had made small loans of $200 or $300 previous to his election to the legislature, but that he had always in such cases given endorsed notes, whereas after the election, notes of from $500 to $1,200 were taken without endorsement. He contradicted Mr. Geiger's statement that the Geiger note for $2,300 had been cancelled, saying that he still held Geiger's property as security for it.

Mr. Peeler stated that during the session of the legislature Representative Garr had handed him a package of papers, but he said that he had never told anyone that the package contained Mr. Garr's "boodle." Mr. Peeler said that Mr. Garr told him that the package contained his election certificate and a copy of a newspaper containing a committee list. It was not enclosed in an envelope, but was simply laid in a pigeon-hole in the safety vault of the bank and not locked up. He had returned the package to Mr. Garr after the adjournment of the legislature.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

PROSPERITY AND PEACE.

Honolulu, Feb. 2.—Via San Francisco, Feb. 10.—Captain W. L. Kneedler, of the United States hospital ship Missouri, en route to San Francisco from Manila with nearly 300 sick soldiers, says that he made a tour of southern Luzon in company with General Young just before leaving Manila.

The conditions there show a complete cessation of war.

"I found the people perfectly contented and engaged in their agricultural pursuits," said the captain, "and they are very prosperous. Splendid crops are being raised and many cattle, and there were no signs that the Filipinos were not satisfied with the new order of affairs. As far as this whole district is concerned, the whole trouble seems to be at an end.

Manila itself is quiet and prosperous. There is absolutely no sign of disturbance there. I was amazed at the amount of work that has been done toward making the place sanitary. The town is in a remarkably clean condition."

THE OMITTED ISLANDS.

Manila, Feb. 12.—It is reported that the United States gunboat Princeton visited the Tatanes and Calagan islands, which were omitted from the Paris treaty of peace, being north of twenty degrees of latitude, raised American flags and appointed American governors. It is added that the Princeton found the Japanese flag flying at the Bayat island and refrained from landing there, pending orders.

Reports from native sources, which are not confirmed, say Gen. Pio Del Pilar, the insurgent commander, died of fever recently.

The Princeton occupied the northern islands under a government order. The report that the Japanese flag was found flying is not confirmed, but there are rumors that Japan intends to take the islands. The natives willingly substituted the American for the insurgent officials, and took the oath of allegiance.

The natives of Samar and Leyte are returning to their towns and the normal conditions are being resumed.

REBELS DRIVEN OUT.

Manila, Feb. 7.—The insurgents have been driven out of Legaspi, on Albay Bay, province of Albay.

The rebels of Tayabas province were conveying some 300 Spanish prisoners to Libmanan, and on arriving there the prisoners, exhausted and starved, revolted and dispersed their guards with stones and clubs. They also captured a few rifles and barricaded themselves at Libmanan, where they are awaiting the arrival of American troops.

STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Seven thousand workingmen who have been engaged on buildings in course of construction here quit work at noon to-day. This act, it is asserted, marks the real beginning of a war between labor and the contractors which will suspend building operations in Chicago until present differences are settled.

The men are members of various unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council. Their rules, with the exception of the Bricklayers' Union, provide for a holiday every Saturday afternoon. The ultimatum of the contractors recently delivered does not allow of this, and in consequence when the men quit work at noon, according to custom, the contractors declared that the action constituted a strike and announced that as fast as possible non-union men would be secured to succeed the strikers. The men claim they have not struck, but have been locked out. They also claim the contractors cannot secure enough men to continue their work.

Pickets have been stationed to meet incoming trains to warn new-comers that in working under contractors who are parties to the lockout they are "taking long chances." The Building Trades Council has a membership estimated at 35,000 men.

Trouble is feared by the authorities, and policemen from outlying stations have been called to stations nearer headquarters.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Of the seven thousand building trades men who took their half holiday Saturday afternoon, in defiance of the new rules of the building contractors' council, one half resumed work as usual on the big buildings. When the men quit work Saturday afternoon they were instructed to return to their jobs as usual, placing the responsibility of tying up building operations on the contractors, who, because of the fracture of their rules, were expected to declare a lockout. At the headquarters of the contractors it was declared that the men still at work were doing so under special agreements in order to complete certain portions of the work.

Operations on numerous small structures are at a standstill, and will remain so, the bosses say, till the places of the locked out men are filled. To guard against others taking their places the union men have one thousand pickets stationed about the city.

A message was received here to-day from St. Louis, announcing that all unions in the country affiliated with the national building trades council had been notified to withhold their members from Chicago until a settlement has been made there.

CABLE SURVEY.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The survey for a cable across the Pacific has been finished, all soundings have been made and the results have been mapped out, although they will not be made public until transmitted to Washington. The proposed route of the cable, however, as shown by the trip of the survey steamer Nero, which arrived here to-day, is no secret. The Nero sailed from this port May 6, and steamed 1,100 miles to Midway island. From there she travelled 2,500 miles to Guam and thence to Manila. She went to Yokohama for coal and took sounding from that port back to Guam.

Sailing from Guam November 10 she arrived off Honolulu January 20. No landing was made at the infected port. She was out from Guam 93 days.

Cable Hearing.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The Senate Cuban committee to-day granted a hearing on the bill authorizing the construction of a cable by the Commercial Cable Company between the United States and Cuba. Arrugment for the bill was made by W. W. Cooke, general counsel for the Commercial Cable Company, and against it by Messrs. Thos. F. Clark and Rush Taggart, of the Western Union.

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SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 241 Shakspeare Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes it to be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Senate.—Received from Mr. Aldrich amendment to pending financial bill providing that its passage shall not stand in the way of united action for international bimetallism at any future time. Also an amendment from Mr. Jones of Arkansas providing for an emergency treasury note fund of $50,000,000, which may be issued to any citizen at 10 per cent discount in exchange for United States bonds. Heard Senator Caffery in opposition to retention of the Philippines and Senator Butler in opposition to North Carolina's suffrage amendment. Adopted conference report on the urgent deficiency bill.

House.—Adopted conference report on urgent deficiency bill and resumed debate on diplomatic and consular bill. Messrs. Gibson of Tennessee, Morris of Minnesota and William Alden Smith of Michigan speaking for expansion, and Williams of Mississippi, Neville of Nebraska, and Cockran of Missouri against it, while H. C. Smith of Michigan championed the cause of the Boers. Mr. Williams held that the absorption of the Philippines by the United States would be ruinous to the American producers of cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp and sugar.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senate.—Feature was a tilt between Messrs. Depew and Pettigrew over a letter from President Schurman of the Philippine commission, read by the New Yorker, flatly denying a statement made by the South Dakota senator during debate some time ago that Schurman had tried to bribe the Filipino insurgents and failed." Senators Bate, Turner and Allen spoke against the financial bill and Mr. Vest offered an amendment providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have prepared $500,000,000 of treasury notes, to be known as "bond treasury notes," which shall be full legal tender for all debts and which shall be loaned by the Secretary of the Treasury to anybody who may deposit United States bonds for them, the note to bear the same interest as the bonds deposited.

House.—Passed diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying $5,743,90, substantially as it came from committee. Indulged in desultory discussion of Philippine question and war in South Africa, principal feature being speech by Mr. Shafroth in favor of mediation in South Africa under provisions of The Hague treaty.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senate.—Spent the day in considering the financial bill.

House.—Majority and minority reports of the ways and means committee on the tariff bill for Puerto Rico were submitted.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Senate.—Passed the following bills: To erect a public building at Deadwood, S. D., to cost $200,000; appropriating $500 for a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre; granting to the state of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays military reservation of 7,000 acres for the purpose of establishing western branches of the Kansas agricultural college and of the Kansas state normal school; adjourned out for a public park. Adjourned to attend Lawton funeral.

House.—Mr. Sulzer, N. Y., introduced a resolution favoring the construction and exclusive control of the Nicaraguan canal, regardless of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty pending in the Senate. Recessed to attend the Lawton funeral, and held an evening session to discuss private pension bills.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senate.—When there were only a dozen senators present a Boer resolution introduced by Mr. Allen was passed before its purport was realized. A minute later the vote was reconsidered and the resolution went over. The financial debate was continued by Mr. Chandler, who opposed the gold standard and strongly urged the double standard. Mr. Chilton and Mr. Money also spoke.

House.—Not in session.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Senate.—The final week's discussion of the financial bill began. The speakers were two Republicans, Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, and one Populist, Mr. Butler, of North Carolina. Bills passed: To encourage enlistments in the navy by providing successful applicants with an outfit valued at $45; to provide for the examination of certain officers of the navy and to regulate their promotion in the navy; House bill for the preservation of the frigate Constitution, and a bill extending the powers and functions of the court of private land claims until June 30, 1901.

House.—Bill passed which makes universally applicable the law that now permits the transit of goods in bond through certain ports of the United States. Under it goods in bond can be shipped through any portion of the territory of the United States to foreign ports. It is principally designed to give the transportation companies of the United States a share of the transcontinental trade to the orient. The bill also repeals the law of March 1, 1895, prohibiting the shipment of goods in bond to the Mexican free zone.

"Carry Sunshine With You."

A bright, fresh, sunny face is always inspiring, and it always denotes good health as well as a happy heart. Many faces that were once overcast with gloom have been made bright and sunny by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures all dyspeptic symptoms, strengthens the nerves and tones up and invigorates the whole system.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills, the non-irritating cathartic. Sold by all druggists.

ROOSEVELT WON'T RUN.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Governor Roosevelt to-day gave out a statement relative to the Vice Presidency in which he declares that he will not accept the honor under any circumstances. His statement follows:

"In view of the continued statements in the press that I may be urged as a candidate for Vice President, and in view of the many letters that reach me advising for and against such a course, it is proper for me to state definitely that under no circumstances could I or would I accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency. It is needless to say how deeply I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the mere desire to place me in so high and dignified position. But it seems to me clear that at the present time my duty is here in the state whose people chose me to be governor. Great problems have been faced and are being partly solved in this state at this time, and if the people so desire I hope that the work thus begun I may help carry to a successful conclusion."

The governor, in giving out his statement, said:

"And I am happy to state that Senator Platt cordially acquiesces in my views in the matter."

Another Gift.

New York, Feb. 12.—It is expected that at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Manhattan early next month John D. Rockefeller will announce a further gift of $1,500,000 to Chicago University, making his total contribution to that institution $8,500,000.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

New Orleans, Feb. 7.—The Lily White Republican convention at Alexandria, nominated the following ticket: Governor, C. Taylor Cade; lieutenant governor, Judge W. C. Wylie; secretary of state, Gen. W. J. Behan; attorney general, Clay Knoblach; treasurer, Capt. F. J. Woodward; auditor, J. C. Weeks; superintendent of education, A. G. Murray.

Fusion with the Populists was not effected, but a conference committee was appointed to negotiate with all elements opposed to Democracy. Two Republican and Populist tickets in the field practically assures Democratic success.

GERMAN NAVAL BILL.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The first reading of the naval bill took place in the reichstag to-day. The house and galleries were crowded. The secretary of the admiralty, Admiral Tirpitz; the secretary of the interior, Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, and the secretary of the treasury, Baron Von Thielman, were present. A photographic apparatus was conspicuous in the gallery, for the purpose of reproducing the historic scene.

Admiral Tirpitz, in introducing the bill, said the historical events of the last two years had spoken in such clear language that the necessity for a strong fleet for Germany had been recognized in ever-widening circles in the country. Those in favor of a great navy, and those opposed to it, differed essentially in regard to the scope, date and period for carrying into effect the increase of the fleet, and also concerning the form in which the question should be dealt with. But the reasons for increasing the navy could be summed up in a few words. The discrepancy between Germany's naval power and that of other countries was so great that the federal government saw therein distinct danger if allowed to continue. Indeed, the danger appeared all the greater as the commercial competition of the world, according to all calculations, would become more severe during the next decade. Anyone desiring to examine the question of our navy must clearly understand that it is impossible to improvise navies. On the contrary, many years are required for their establishment. Least of all, it is possible to improvise navies in hour of danger. With this fact, he added, Germany would have to reckon.

The creation of navies, the secretary of the admiralty continued, not only presents difficulties of a financial order, but, above all, is a question of material. Ships and their crews, squadrons and their commanders, cannot be conjured up with a stamp of the foot, but, with the accompanying dockyards and harbor works accessory thereto, they need long preparation. He recently had the opportunity to point out to the house that Germany cannot know what adversaries she may some day have to deal with, and that it was therefore necessary to adopt the principle of providing for the most dangerous opponent. The most dangerous war for Germany to be in would be one in which her army could not be used at the outset. In such a war, Germany would require solely a strong fleet.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—On the resumption of the debate "navy" bill to-day, Count Inrimb, in behalf of the imperialists, favored the bill.

The secretary of the interior, Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, emphasized the necessity of an increase of the fleet so as to adequately permit the increasing shipping trade of Germany and said the bill had been approved by the Federal government.

GERMAN NAVY.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—An American naval officer, now in Berlin, who enjoys exceptional advantages for gathering information regarding the German navy, asserts that the German government has made all the preparations necessary to finish the construction of the new warships by 1908, instead of 1910, as the naval augmentation bill seemingly provides. In 1908 the German navy, according to this officer, will have 37 battleships, varying from 11,000 to 13,000 tons, and thirty large and forty small armored cruisers, thus exceeding in fighting power the navy of France. Before the end of 1905 —still according to the same informant —Germany will be mistress of the North sea, and her fleet will beat the American over two fold.

THREE TREATIES.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—In introducing in the reichstag to-day the draft of a law authorizing the abrogation of the treaties with the Tonga Islands of 1876; Samoa of 1879, and a portion of the Zanzibar treaty of 1885, the minister of foreign affairs, Count Von Buelow, made a speech, during which he said the legislation was necessitated by the recent Anglo-German and German-Anglo-American agreements, dividing the islands. So far as the Tutuila was concerned, the minister said, Germany never contested the American claims that the United States possessed the right of a port and settlement there. Since 1878 Upolu and Savaii had formed an economic whole, and therefore could not be separated from the other but could easily be severed from Tutuila. Continuing, he said: "I have pleasure in stating that the Americans did not hinder but rather furthered this clear severance. We hope the relations of Germany with the United States and Samoa will remain friendly, even as the relations of the German and American members of the Samoan commission have been thoroughly friendly." Count Von Buelow then dealt lengthily with the Tonga, Solomon, Togoland and Zanzibar questions, and the benefits accruing to Germany by the treaties recently concluded. He next referred to a special agreement to arbitrate the claims arising from the troubles in Samoa. He explained that the German claims were estimated at about 400,000 marks.

"This agreement," added the foreign minister, "is now before the American Senate. It is proposed that the King of Sweden shall be arbitrator, and I think we may anticipate that this decision will be in accordance with the principles of fairness and justness."

After reviewing the advantages to both Samoa and Germany from the new situation Count Von Buelow concluded by expressing the hope that all parties would be satisfied. The bill then passed its first and second readings.

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

New York, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain says:

The revolution under the leadership of General Hernandez in Venezuela is gaining rapidly. The revolutionists, under General Medina, attacked and defeated the government troops under General Cotina near Coro, the capitol of the state of Falcon. The capitol is being held by the revolutionists.

At Port Chichiriehi, which is near Puerto Cabello, a battle has taken place between the government troops and the rebels, resulting in a victory for the revolutionists. This engagement has created great excitement in Puerto Cabello, particularly among the foreign residents.

FRANCE IN NICARAGUA.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The minister of Nicaragua, Mr. Correa, confirms the recent press reports that ten millions of French capital are to be enlisted in Nicaragua, and that important concessions will be granted to the French organization that is to foster the scheme, including the right to issue paper money similar to the American greenbacks, under government supervision and backed with a coin reserve of 50 per cent of gold or silver.

The organization is to be known as the "Banco Franco-Nicaraguense." It is to be incorporated under the laws of Nicaragua, and is not, by virtue of the capital to be other than distinctly Nicaraguan institution.

The capital stock is to be $10,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is to be paid in before operations begin.

The secretary of the treasury of Nicaragua is given supervision of all monies imported or exported by the bank.

Mr. Correa has forwarded the articles to the Nicaraguan government, and before they become operative it will be necessary for them to secure the approval of the executive authorities and of congress.

WAR IN MARTINIQUE.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, Feb. 12.—(via Haytien cable.)—The white inhabitants of Le Francois, being threatened with death by the rioting strikers, have sought refuge here, the governor having declared it impossible to guarantee their lives.

The managers of the plantations are requesting permission to organize forces of military for the purpose of protecting the persons who are at work, but the governor will not accept the responsibility of authorizing such a step. A band of rioters last evening marched through Fort de France without molestation, shouting, "Long live the negro race!" "Down with the whites!" "Down with the murderers!" "Vengeance!" Placards provoking pillage, murder and incendiarism were posted at Point-a-Pitre.

RAILWAY IN PERSIA.

London, Feb. 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, says:

The construction of the Trans-Persian railway has been absolutely decided upon. The line will be 1,500 miles long, and will cost 150,000,000 roubles, (Turkestanez).

Vedomosti, says the route will be from Dshulfa, by way of Tabreez, Hamadan, Ispahan and Kerman, to Bander Abbas.

BRAZILIAN DUTIES.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 10.—France refuses to lower the duties on Brazilian coffee, and the negotiations on the subject are broken off.

A cable message just received from Paris affirms that the French government will retaliate against the Brazilian law double duties on French goods.

The negotiations with Italy, Spain and Germany are progressing favorably.

HYOMEI CURES

The Rev. Robert Boyce of

Consumption.

R. T. Booth Co.: Le Grand, Ia.

Gentlemen:—Three

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The reports on the bill framed by the ways and means committee imposing duties equivalent to 25 per cent of the American tariff on goods imported into Puerto Rico from the United States and vice versa were submitted to the house to-day. The Republicans of the committee, except Mr. McCall (Mass.) agreed to report in support of the bill, devoting a considerable portion of their argument to sustaining the contention that the clause of the constitution declaring that "all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," is not applicable to our new possessions, which, they say, are not United States territory within the meaning of that declaration.

The majority report was submitted by Chairman Payne. It says the 25 per cent duty is necessary to prevent United States manufacturers of spirits and cigars from being at a disadvantage. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to a discussion of the crops of Puerto Rico and markets for them, also the necessities for customs duties to keep up the revenues of the island. The report declares that the revenue laws to be applied to Puerto Rico are absolutely within the power of congress to determine. Discussing the question, "Is Puerto Rico included within the meaning of the term 'United States' in the constitution?" the report says:

"That it is not so included would seem apparent from a variety of considerations. It must be recollected that the term 'United States' has more than one meaning. It means in the first place the several states respectively that constitute the federal union. It means again, in a geographical sense, all the territory over which the United States has jurisdiction, just as the British empire means all the component parts of the kingdom of Great Britain. But it means in its political sence that corporation which is the result of federal union and constitutes the United States a nation. It is undoubtedly in this latter sense that it is used in the constitution."

Concerning the acquisition of territory, the report states:

"Subsequent to the acquisition of Louisiana the United States had acquired territory in a number of instances by virtue of the treaty-making power. It is to be observed that in each and all of these cases, both by the terms of the respective treaties and by the legislation of congress with respect to the acquired territory, the doctrines announced in connection with the acquisition and government of Louisiana have been reaffirmed.

"In each and every case it has been thought necessary, in order to modify the otherwise unlimited powers of congress to make special provisions in the treaties by which the territory was acquired.

"Nowhere is the distinction between the United States as subject to constitutional government more strikingly illustrated than in the unbroken line of decisions which in terms exclude territories from one of the main articles of the constitution."

After citing many cases in support of its contention, the report concludes:

"First—That upon authority the term 'United States' as used in the constitution has reference only to the states that constitute the federal union, and does not include territories.

"Second—That the power of congress with respect to legislation for the territories is plenary.

"Third—That under that power congress may prescribe different rates of duty for Puerto Rico from those prescribed for the United States."

Minority Report.

The minority report is signed by all the Democratic members of the ways and means committee and Newlands, the silver member of that committee. It says in part:

"The bill raises two questions which must be considered and determined.

"1st. The right or power under our written constitution to enact the measure.

"2d. Whether we have the power should congress exercise it in the manner provided by the bill.

"The bill is framed upon the idea and the assumption that congress enters upon the government of Puerto Rico unrestrained by the provisions of the constitution."

The report then takes up the constitutional provision that all duties, etc., shall be "uniform throughout the United States," and presents the law decisions that the term "United States," has universal application to territory held. This branch of the subject has previously been covered in a special report.

THOSE POLYGAMISTS.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The investigation of charges as to the polygamous status of certain Federal appointees was practically concluded to-day by the house committee on postoffices and post roads. A letter was received from the United States district attorney at Salt Lake City, stating that an indictment had been found against one of the postmaster appointees, but doubt was expressed as to whether the evidence to sustain the indictment could be brought within the statute of limitations. A sub-committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Brownlow, McPherson and Griggs, to draft the report which will later be submitted to the full committee. It will be mainly a recital of the facts developed at the hearing concerning the protests made and the legal proceedings against the parties. It is expected that the report will be unanimous as there is no division of opinion on the facts submitted to the committee for inquiry.

FINALLY SETTLED.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The small speck of trouble that existed in the relations between the United States and Nicaragua owing to the extortion of double duties from American merchants in Bluefields last summer by General Torres has been removed. The United States government protested at the time and the Nicaraguan government placed the money collected as excess duties by its agents in the hands of the British consul at Bluefields, pending a determination of its rights in the matter. It is understood that the Nicaraguan judiciary, to which the matter was submitted, has now reached the conclusion that, in this particular instance, the money should be returned to the merchants.

PUERTO RICO'S TRADE.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The War department to-day gave out the statement that the total value of imports into the island of Porto Rico from the date of American occupation to December 31, 1899, was $12,191,829, and that the total value of exports from the island during the same period was $11,696,807. The United States furnished $4,687,826 of the imports and took $3,502,766 of the exports. Sugar exports to the United States for this period made up $1,917,572 of this total.

BOUTELLE BETTER.

Washington, Feb. 8.—A letter received from E. P. Boutelle, a brother of Representative Boutelle of Maine, states that the condition of the congressman has improved so rapidly that he will be able to leave the sanitarium within a few weeks, entirely cured.

HAY-POUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The senate committee on foreign relations met to-day to consider the Nicaragua canal treaty. The discussion was animated. While some opposition was manifested, it was not of such a character as to indicate the defeat of the treaty. One of the amendments proposed is that the whole of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall be abrogated. It is said by members of the committee favoring this change that there is abundant testimony to show that the people do not consider the question settled, and called upon Mrs. Ellis to present letters that had been received relative to the subject.

Mrs. Ellis then presented to the President 200 letters received since January 1 and addressed to his excellency protesting against the interpretation of the law given by the attorney general, these letters being classified in groups from prominent professional and business men and organizations from all parts of the country. She said that in addition to these letters there were 15,000 petitions from churches and philanthropic societies.

While the reply of the President was most courteous and expressed his appreciation of the W. C. T. U., he stated, in response to a direct question from Mrs. Stevens that the opinion of the attorney general must be accepted as final. He warted it understood, he added, that after the temperance committee waited on him in July, asking for a reconsideration of the attorney general's decision he again refered the subject to that official, who, after such reconsideration, replied that he felt that he must adhere to his first interpretation of the law. The President, it is further stated, said that "whenever Congress shall speak in plain terms on this subject his part of the government stands ready to execute the law."

Although very much disappointed over the interpretation of the law given by the attorney general the ladies say they intend to keep up a vigorous fight against the army canteen.

GOVERNOR OF TUTUILA.

Washington, Feb. 10.—It has been decided by the secretary of the Navy to appoint commander Seaton Schroeder to be the first naval governor of the Samoan Island of Tutuila. Commander Schroeder is at present on duty in Washington as a member of the board charged with the revision of naval affairs. This work is about complete, so that the officer will be able to leave for his new post at an early day. It is expected that Capt. Tilley, of the Abarenda, the station ship at Pago Pago, will look after United States interests in Tutuila until the regular governor's arrival. It is understood that Capt. Tilley has notified the native inhabitants of the annexation of the island. The work of establishing a coaling station has been vigorously pushed, and now that a governor is to be appointed, the department will takes steps to have a suitable residence erected for his occupation, in addition to the coal sheds and machinery buildings already under erection at Pago Pago. For a time at least the department will maintain one of the auxiliary vessels as a station ship at Pago Pago although as Capt. Tilley is to come home in the spring some other vessel than the Abarenda may be sent there. The naval officers have completed a survey of Pago Pago harbor. It discloses the fact that the harbor is well-nigh perfect, and beyond placing two buoys on as many rocks there is no occasion to expend any money for improvements.

A PENSION COURT.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Col. Shaw, national commander of the G. A. R., said to-day:

"A bill is now almost ready for submitting to the national law-makers for the creation of a pension court of appeals, to be composed of jurists appointed for life, selected by the President from both of the great political parties and from different sections of the country; that the rejected applicants for pensions can be finally reviewed and passed upon by a competent and impartial court, free from partisan or personal influences of any kind. The pension committee presented this plan to the President, and he assured us that it seemed to him to have great merit.

"I believe a grave injustice is being done to a great many worthy applicants whose claims are lying among the 13,000 cases now in the secretary's office. Such a state of things is unworthy of a great nation's policy, saved by the deeds of thousands whose applications should be swiftly and finally decided under the highest favor of judicial dignity and wisdom."

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Ex-Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has wired the President his inability to accept a position on the new Philippine commission. The three commissioners already selected are Judge Taft, Prof. Worcester and Col. Chas. Denby, the last two having served on the old commission. It is altogether probable that the President will select one more from the South, and presumably a Democrat.

A VOLUMINOUS BILL.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The appropriation committee of the House to-day completed and reported the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, one of the most important of the supply bills, carrying the salaries of officials in all branches of the public service. The estimates submitted aggregated $25,019,269 and the bill appropriates $23,874,871.

The bill is voluminous and taken up with the detailed salaries. The changes are comparatively few.

FOUND IN A TREE.

Cox's Landing, W. Va., Feb. 7.—The mysterious disappearance of Frederick Davis, four years ago has just been solved. Davis was a wealthy peddler, who just prior to this had married Mrs. Margaret Howard, of Union. A short time after the wedding Davis set out from Huntington for his home, carrying a large amount of money. He was never seen alive again.

Monday, while workmen were felling trees on Trace Creek a large hollow sycamore was cut down. In this tree was found Davis' skeleton. There was every indication that he had been murdered. No trace of his money could be found.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

CENTRAL AMERICA APPROVES.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Official telegrams have been recived by several of the Central American representatives in Washington stating that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the Nicaragua canal meets with general approval throughout Central America. These favorable assurances come not only from the two countries most directly concerned, but also from Guatemala and Honduras which, to some extent share in the prospective advantage the canal will bring to that section of the country. So far as Costa Rica is concerned, Minister Calvo expresses the most hearty approval of the new treaty and the message he has received from his government show that this sentiment is held by the Costa Rican government. As the proposed route of the water way is by way of the San Juan river, in which and the adjacent territory, Costa Rico is interested, this friendly attitude is received with satisfaction by officials here. The bill before Congress empowers the commission to negotiate with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the right of way for the canal, and the friendly assurances now conveyed are taken as an evidence that these negotiations will be received in a cordial spirit.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be commissioner to the International Exposition at Paris: Bertha Honore Palmer, of Illinois; Brutus J. Clay, of Kentucky; Charles A. Collier, of Georgia; Michael H. De Young, of California; William L. Elkins, of Pennsylvania; O. H. Fethers, of Wisconsin; Peter Jansen, of Nebraska; Calvin Manning, of Iowa; Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; Henry A. Parr, of Maryland; Henry M. Putney, of New Hampshire; Alvin H. Sanders, of Illinois; Louis Stern, of New York; Wm. G. Thompson, of Michigan; William G. Thorton, of Virginia; Arthur E. Vaolis, of New York; Thomas F. Walsh, of Colorado.

Navy: Lieutenants to be lieutenant-commanders—H. M. Witzel, R. T. Hall, and A. G. Winterhalter.

Passed assistant surgeon to be a surgeon—R. P. Crandall.

Passed assistant paymaster to be a paymaster—Richard Hatton.

PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

Washington, Feb. 12.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Foster, of Washington, providing for the construction of a government cable line from the United States to the Philippines. The distinguishing feature of the bill is that it shall be laid from some point on the coast of the state of Washington and shall run via Alaska and north of the Aleutian islands to the island of Attu and thence to the boundary between Russia and Japan and thence, with several stops, to the Philippines. An independent cable from San Francisco to Hawaii is provided for.

TO CRANBERRY MEN.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The director of the census requests all cranberry growers who have received special schedules from the census office regarding their industry and have not filled them out and returned them to the office, to do so at their earliest convenience. In case any cranberry grower has not received such a schedule, it will aid the census office if he will report that fact in writing, addressing the census office, Washington.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

OHIO LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 13.—At the afternoon session of the Republican League state convention yesterday, the following officers were elected:

President, D. Q. Morrow, of Hillsboro; vice presidents, George Holmes, Cincinnati; John W. Crook, Marietta; Charles R. Doll, Chillicothe, and E. Galbroath, Ripley; secretary, H. V. Speelman, Wellston; treasurer, Fred Carr, Toledo.

Delegates to the national convention at St. Paul—J. D. Guldenbogen, Scott Bonham, M. P. Ramsey, Charles Cottrell, Peter C. Middlesmart, Elmer J. Miller.

Alternates—C. L. Arthur, Chambers Baird, C. B. Brown, Thomas M. Darby, S. B. Culberson, Frank Johnson.

Cleveland was selected as the place for the convention next year, and resolutions were adopted endorsing the national and state administrations, Senators Forsker and Hanna and the Ohio Republican members of congress and of the legislature.

A resolution favoring the Toledo Centennial exposition was adopted.

The evening was spent in a brilliant banquet at the Hotel Alma, where over 400 guests were seated. At 10 o'clock, Toastmaster W. E. Bundy called for order, and after reading telegrams from Senator Hanna, Governor Nash and President McKinley, introduced Gen. B. R. Cowen, who gave interesting personal recitations of Abraham Lincoln.

A telegram from President McKinley was vociferously cheered. It was as follows:

"Lincoln was ever true to the interests of the people. He sought to learn their will, and the highest station to which they called him. He executed it as his conscience and judgment interpreted it. His life was devoted to the welfare of the nation, to whose advancement and permanency we contribute by these yearly observances in his memory. Accept my best wishes for the banquet this evening. WM. M'KINLEY."

LINCOLN DAY.

New York, Feb. 13.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew presided over and delivered the principal address at the fourteenth annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican club, held at Delmonico's last night. The dinner was attended by over three hundred members of the club and their guests. A notable guest was Lincoln's register of the treasury, L. E. Chittenden, who is now an octogenarian. Among the other guests of honor were Abner McKinley, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Attorney General John W. Griggs, Congressman Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, Beriah Wilkins and Prof. Edwin Markham.

Senator Depew, before introducing the first speaker addressed the gathering himself.

Edwin Markham, the poet, recited an original ode entitled "Abraham Lincoln, the Great Commoner," from which the following is an extract:

The color of the ground was in him, the red Earth;
The tang and odor of the primal things:
The rectitude and patience of the rocks:
The gentleness of the wind that shakes the corn;
The courage of the bird that dares the sea,
The justice of the rain that loves all leaves;
The pity of the snow that hides all scars;
The loving kindness of the wayside well.
The tolerance and equity of light.
That gives as freely to the shrinking weed
As to the great oak flaring to the wind.
To the grave's low hill as to the Matterhorn,
That shoulders out the sky.

CONGRESSMAN KILLED.

New York, Feb. 13.—Congressman Charles A. Chickering, of Copenhagen, N. Y., was found dead outside the Grand Union Hotel in this city to-day. He had either fallen or jumped from a fourth story window of the hotel.

The body of Mr. Chickering was found on the sidewalk of the 41st street side of the hotel, under the open window of his room which was on the fourth floor, by a milkman who was driving through the street at 5 a. m. Evidently it had been lying there for some time as the clothing was saturated with rain. It was clothed in underwear, socks, nightshirt, trousers and vest. There was a bad gash in the right side of the head.

Mr. Chickering had been in the hotel all day yesterday. He had complained considerably of rheumatism, but nothing irrational in his actions had been observed by those at the hotel.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Albany, says that Mr. Chickering's friends there have been aware that for some time he was afflicted with melancholia following a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. Chickering served on the state committee of the Republican party and was elected to the fifty-third congress and re-elected three times.

Associates Shocked.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Members of congress were greatly shocked at the news of Representative Chickering's violent death in New York city this morning. The news was kept from Mrs. Chickering for fear the shock would prove too great, and she was informed that her husband was dangerously ill at New York. Arrangements were made for her to leave for New York at noon. Mr. Chickering was one of the well and universally esteemed men in the house, although a long illness had kept him away from his associates during the present session. He was last seen here when the vote on the financial bill was taken. He insisted on coming on crutches in order to record his vote for the bill.

BARD FOR SENATOR.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 7.—The Senate and assembly, sitting separately, yesterday formally elected Thomas B. Bard, of Ventura, United States senator, to succeed Hon. Stephen M. White.

There was not a dissenting Republican ballot against Mr. Bard, 59 voting for him in the assembly and 26 in the Senate. The minority complimentary vote went, with but four exceptions, for Mayor James H. Phelan, of San Francisco. One Democratic assemblyman and three senators refused to vote for Mr. Phelan, the opposition to him growing out of his course since his election as mayor of San Francisco last November.

Navy Yard Fire.

New York, Feb. 12.—Building No. 7 in the Brooklyn navy yard, occupied by the electrical equipment department, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $100,000, equally divided between the building and machinery. A large quantity of valuable records were saved, which Admiral Philip said would have involved a task of about ten years to replace.

The fire is believed to have been caused by a defective electric light wire, and started about 2 a. m. Admiral Philip himself took charge of the forces that fought the flames, and received several cuts about the face from broken glass.

GOV. TAYLOR WILL NOT SIGN

Dismisses the Militia and Will Let Events Take Their Course.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10.—Governor Taylor has definitely decided that he will not sign the Louisville agreement. He made the declaration this afternoon as he came from the legislative hall in which he had all morning been in conference with the Republican committeemen. He has decided to allow the matter to be settled in the courts, and will abide by their action.

The legislature will be allowed to meet in the capitol building Monday, and will continue its work without further interruption. Immediately after Governor Taylor came from the hall orders were issued to the troops to return to their homes, and Col. Williams at once sent messages ordering cars to be prepared for their transportation. The meeting was a long and exciting one, opinion from the first being strongly against signing of any agreement with the Democrats which might in any way be construed as a surrender of the Republicans. The feeling was also general that it was needless to keep up the fight as it had been conducted during the last two weeks. It was then decided to allow the legislature to come back on Monday, to discontinue the session at London, and allow matters to be settled by the legal tribunals. There is no doubt what the decision of the courts and legislature will be as both of them have already gone on record as favoring the Democratic side of the controversy.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Gov. Taylor should not sign the agreement referred to him by the Louisville conference, and reposing confidence in his ability and sense of duty, we are content to follow his leadership after that refusal."

The resolution was passed after Gov. Taylor had left the hall, and was adopted with ringing cheers. A small detachment of troops may be left around the capitol building to preserve order.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10.—At 1:45 p. m. this afternoon, Governor Taylor issued the following proclamation:

"Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10.—The excitement recently prevailing in this city having, to some extent, subsided, and there appearing now to be no necessity for the General Assembly to remain in session in London, I do hereby, by this proclamation, re-convene the same in Frankfort, Ky., February 12, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

(Signed.) W. S. TAYLOR.
"Governor of Kentucky."

The men whom Governor Taylor invited here to talk over the situation appeared in fairly large numbers this morning, about 60 of them going to the governor's office. Sergeant at Arms Howard and Cecil were expected in Frankfort from London this morning with warrants for the arrest of the Democratic members of the legislature, but every Democratic legislator has gone to Louisville. At 11 o'clock Governor Taylor, accompanied by Private Secretary Todd, Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Judson Thatcher, entered the assembly room of the capitol. His arrival was the signal for a wild outburst of cheering, men standing on chairs and yelling and waving their hats in greeting. The doors were then locked and a guard placed at the door.

Nearly every Republican county committeeman attended the conference with Governor Taylor. Several Republican members of the legislature were among the number present, including Senators Kirk and Johnson and Representative Lewis. Shortly before 11 o'clock the doors of the capitol were opened and the state delegations went up to the assembly room, the first time it has been opened since the shooting of Governor Goebel.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12.—The morning train from London brought to Frankfort a large number of Republican members of the legislature. Only a few absentees were reported when the sessions were called in the capitol building at noon. Nothing has been heard from Louisville as to whether the Democratic members of the legislature will adjourn their session to Frankfort but the Republicans appear confident that such action will soon be taken.

For the first time since the shooting of Gov. Goebel, all guards were to-day removed from the offices in the capitol and executive building except those stationed at the doors leading to Gov. Taylor's ante-rooms. Sentries were stationed at the capitol gates but only as a matter of form and every one was admitted who desired.

The Republican house and senate met at 12 o'clock, nine being present in the latter and twenty-eight in the former.

The senate appointed a committee to inform the governor that it had convened in Frankfort, and was ready for business. It reported in a few minutes that Gov. Taylor had received it and replied: "Well, go ahead." The house then adjourned for the day.

Democrats in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—There is much talk among Democratic legislators about passing a bill offering $100,000 reward for the detection of the assassins of Gov. Goebel. Such a bill has been prepared and it is believed will be passed.

Senator Blackburn has been called to Washington on personal business leaving the diplomatic management of Democratic affairs in the hands of Congressman D. H. Smith.

Both houses of the legislature met again at the court house to-day. When the house convened, a concurrent resolution which had passed the senate, was presented, calling upon "The Hon. W. S. Taylor to at once withdraw the militia force of armed men which has gathered about him and surrender the executive offices to C. Beckham, the lawful governor." Under the rules the resolution went over for one day. A concurrent resolution offered Saturday was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three representatives and two senators to investigate conditions at Frankfort as to the safety and advisability of resuming legislative sessions at the capitol.

Hearing in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—In Judge Taft's court this afternoon the two Kentucky petitions to enjoin the state board of elections and the Democratic contestants for state officers other than governor and lieutenant governor, were called. The first question for consideration was that of the jurisdiction of the federal court in such cases. The defendants held that it is a matter for final disposition by the courts of Kentucky.

TUESDAY'S AFFAIRS.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13.—It is reasonably certain that the political situation will remain in its present quiet state until a decision has been handed down by the court of appeals clearing the title to the office of governor.

Before Judge Cantrill, at Georgetown, to-morrow, the Democrats will bring a suit in equity, asking an injunction to restrain Governor Taylor from exercising any of the functions of the office of the governor. It is expected that a temporary injunction will be granted.

In case the Republican executive disregards the action of the court, as was done in the case of the Alonzo Walker, habeas corpus writ and the injunction against interference with the legislature, the Democrats will not press the proceedings for contempt, but will take the case to the court of appeals, which, according to their contention, is the court of last resort in these proceedings. This plan was decided upon this morning at a conference of Democratic leaders, including Governor Beckham, Congressman D. H. Smith, ex-Governor McCreary, Judge W. S. Pryor and several other lawyers.

Pending the result of this suit, the Democratic legislature will probably remain in Louisville as long as there are any soldiers or armed men about the state building at the capital.

The senate to-day passed the resolution which had been passed by the house committee to investigate the conditions at Frankfort.

Senator Triplett introduced a joint resolution providing that when the legislature adjourns Thursday, it shall be to meet Friday at Frankfort. Under the rules, it lies over one day.

The senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

The house met at 1 o'clock. A bill was offered making January 4, Governor Goebel's birthday, a legal holiday in this state.

They Return Thanks.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 13.—The lower house of the Republican legislature, in session here, adopted a resolution returning its thanks to the Ohio League of Republican Clubs for sympathy and encouragement extended Governor Taylor in the present crisis. Thirty-two members were present, less than a quorum, and no other business was done.

FREE
KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

Mailed to all Sufferers from Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, Difficult or Too Frequent Passing Water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a positive specific cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the piper methysticum, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Professor Edward S. Fogg, the Evangelist, testifies in the Christian Advocate that the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him in one month of severe Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up from five to twelve times during the night. Rev. Thos. M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., and others give similar testimony. Many ladies, including Mrs. Lydia Valentine, East Worcester, N. Y., Mrs. Lida Wall, Perry, Mich., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Close at Toledo--Wheat Higher.

Cash wheat ½c up; May, ¼c and July unchanged compared with Saturday. There was a fair business, with a little less firmness on concluding sales for future delivery.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 71½; close, 72.

May wheat, 73½, 74 and close, 73¾ bid; July, 72½, 72¾, and finally, 72½.

Corn Active, Closed Weak.

Corn was active and ½@¾c up up in the beginning, closing weak; No. 2 mixed corn, 35; No. 3, 34; No. 2 yellow, 35½; No. 3 yellow, 35½; close, 34½; No. 2 mixed, May, 35, and close, 35.

Oats—Dull, easy; No. 2 mixed, 24½c; May, 25¾c, then 25c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 25½c.

Rye—Firm, steady; No. 2 nominally 58c.

Clover seed—Sold in fairly good volume. Prices steady, at a slight advance. Prime old cash, $4.45; February, $4.62½; March, $5.02½, then $5.05. Receipts, 48 bags; shipments, 1,500 bags.

Timothy—Quiet. Receipts street prices: No. 2 soft red wheat, 70c; white wheat, 64c; corn, 31c; oats, white, 25c; rye, 55c.

Toledo Produce Market.

There was a dull market this morning, on account of the snow. Butter and eggs in steady supply. Eggs easy and in good supply. Vegetables steady. In dressed meats hogs are firm and are up some. Poultry in supply equal to demand, and steady.

Butter—Finest creamery, lb., 25@26c; dairy, 18@20c.

Eggs—Fresh, per dozen, 14@15c.

Vegetables—Carrots, bu., 30c; turnips, bu., 40@50c; potatoes, 55@62½c; celery, doz. bunches, 40@50c; lettuce, lb., 12c; potatoes, bu., 45@50c; sweet potatoes, Jerseys, bu., $1.25@1.50; rutabagas, bu., 30@35c; onions, bu., 50c; parsnips, bu., 40c; beets, bu., 20c; cabbages, lb., 12c; oyster plant, doz., 25@30c.

Tallow—Per pound, 4@4½c.

Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., 6c for No. 1 Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@12.50; No. 2, $11.00.

Straw—Loose bale, 20@25c per 100 lbs.; straw, in car lots, $4.00@5.00, according to quality.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2 and bulls, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9½c; kip, No. 1, 8½c; No. 2, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 8@8½c; No. 2's, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@$1.25.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 8c; turkeys, 9c; ducks, 10c; geese, 8c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 7c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 8c; geese, 6½c.

Fruits—Apples, bu., $1 per bbl.; $2.25 for good, oranges, box, $2.75@3.50; lemons, box, $2.75@3.00; cranberries, bu., $2.25@2.50; per quart, 8@9c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $6.25; lambs, lb., 6½@7c; mutton, lb., 6@6½c; veal, lb., 8@9c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.50; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb. 8c; fresh sausage, per lb., 7c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 25@27c.

Feed—Middlings, 100-lb. sacks, per ton, $15; screenings, 90-lb. bran, $13; coarse meal and chopped feed, per 100 lbs., 90c, or $15 per ton.

Rock Salt—Per ton, $8.00.

Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $5.75 per bbl.

Furs—Muskrat, 5@15c; raccoon, 10@20c; mink, 25@$1.50; skunk, 25@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 62c.

Linseed Oil—In single barrels, per gallon, raw, 57c; boiled, 59c.

Linseed Oil Meal—Per ton, $25; per 100 lbs., $1.20.

Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 40c.

Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Local selling caused a slight loss in provisions early but at the decline the market steadied. May pork opened a shade under Saturday at $11.10@11.12½, and sold down to $10.97½. May lard opened 2½@5c lower at $5.52½, and May ribs unchanged at $5.05@5.07½.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Feb. 13.—Butter—Receipts, 12,558 packages; market steady at decline. June creamery, 19@25c; western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 16@19c. Cheese—Receipts, 1,708 packages; market steady; fall made fancy, large, 12¾@13c; fall made, fancy, small, 13@13½c; choice grades, 12¼@12½c. Eggs—Receipts, 17,609 packages; market steady; western at mark, 13½@13½c. Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4½c; molasses sugar, 3¾@3 13-16c; refined, firm; crushed, 5.80c; powdered, 5.30c; granulated, 5.20c. Coffee, quiet; No. 7 Rio, 8¼c.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Close: Wheat—Feb. 66¾@67c; May, 68@68¾c; July, 69@69¼c. Corn—Feb., 32½@32¾c; May, 34¾@34¾c; July, 35¾@35¾c. Oats—Feb., 22½c; May, 23¾c; July, 23¾c. Pork—Feb., $10.77½; May, $10.92½; July, $10.95. Lard—Feb., $5.40; May, $5.57½; July, $5.65. Ribs—Feb., $5.02½; May, $5.07½; July, $5.06. Flax—Cash, Northwestern, $1.09; S. W., $1.09; May, $1.09; Sept., $1.17; Oct., $1.16.

Live Stock.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Feb. 12.—Glover and Bower's special report to The Blade: Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market active and strong; Yorkers and mediums, $5.60@5.70; pigs, $4.90; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.00.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb 13.—Glover Bro's special report to The Blade: Cattle—Receipts, 20 cars; market dull. Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; good grades, higher; light grades, weaker; mediums and heavy, 10c lower; mixed, 5c lower; Yorkers, $5.70; pigs, $4.80. Sheep—Receipts, 20 cars; market dull; best lambs, $7.15@7.25; others same as yesterday.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Cattle—Receipts 1,000; market generally steady, including butchers stock and canners; cattle, lower today; $2.25 stockers and feeders, slow, easier; beeves, $3.00@6.00; cows, $1.00@4.25; heifers, $2.25@4.60; canners, $2.10@2.75; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.75. Texas fed beeves, $4.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts today, 34,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 4,000; market, average shade higher; top, $5.05; mixed and butchers, $4.75@5.05; choice to good heavy, $4.90@5.05; rough heavy, $4.75@4.87½; light, $4.70@4.95; bulk of sales, $4.90@5.00.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 13.—The demand for live cattle has been quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; commons, $3.25@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.00; stockers and feeders, active at $3.25@4.25; milch cows, active at $40@55; calves, active at $5.00@7.00. Sheep and lambs lower; prime lambs, $7.25@7.60; mixed, $4.25@5.25; culls, $3.00@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.00@5.05; roughs, $4.00@4.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Feb. 13.—The local stock market ignored the irregularity of the London market and moved upward at the opening with the exception of some important low-priced stock. The specialties showed the widest gains, Tobacco, Third Avenue and Metropolitan rising 1¼@1½. Sugar, after sagging a fraction, rallied 1½.

Strength developed in many quarters and the entire list became active and strong. A number of trunk lines, grangers and Union Pacific rose from 1 to 1½, and Canadian Pacific 2½. Confident buying of the metal stocks lifted them materially, Tennessee Coal rising 4 points. Local stocks were very strong, particularly Consolidated Gas, Metropolitan Street Railway and Third Avenue.

The buying movement came to a standstill when the market became dull and reactionary. Some of the local stocks gave way sharply, but railroad stocks were generally well sustained. United States Leather advanced a point. Bonds were dull and irregular.

The Money Market.

New York, Feb. 12.—Money on call nominally at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87 1-16 for demand and at $4.84@4.84½ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½. Silver certificates, 59@59c. Bar silver, 59¾c. Mexican dollars, 47½c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Feb. 12.	Feb. 6.
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	134	133½
U. S. 4's (new) registered	134	133½
U. S. 4's coupons	112½	112½
U. S. 5's registered	112¾	112¾
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	114¾	114½
U. S. 4's (old) registered	114¾	114½
U. S. 2's registered	97½	97½
People's Gas	107	107
Reading	18¾	18¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	127¾	125¾
South. Ry., pfd.	57	57
South. Pacific	48¾	48¾
Tenn. Coal and Iron	86	85¾
Texas Pacific	16½	16½
Union Pacific, com.	39¾	39¾
Union Pacific, pfd.	76¾	76¾
Wabash, pfd.	21	20¾
Western Union	83	83¾

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 13.—The increase over last year of the movement coming into sight will not affect the final results so far as this crop is concerned. It will not exceed 8,250,000 and with such a crop there will not be sufficient exports to Europe by a large majority, and what cotton they can get in this country for the balance of the season they will have to pay the seller's price for.

New York, Feb. 13.—The cotton market opened 19 to 22 points higher on near months and 10 to 15 points higher on new crop positions. Though the rise was largely in